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PROPRIETORS.

☞ NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

STATE NEWS.

TYRONE has no lawyer.

GREENVILLE has but one colored voter.

SNAKES are being killed in the interior.

THE W. Middlesex band is being reorganized.

TEMAINE is in New Castle with his Sun Pictures.

LANCASTER wants a Lyceum convention held there.

JOHN BROWN, of Lancaster, celebrated his golden wedding last week.

FRANKLIN has an eighteen barrel lubricating oil well in the heart of the city.

MERCER gains nine votes by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A STRIKE is probable on the question of wages in the Danville rolling mills.

THERE has been a vein of gas coal opened in Somerset county which yields 6,720 cubic feet of gas per ton.

ON Wednesday seventy-four soldiers left Carlise Barracks under command of Major Minmine, en route for Texas.

A LADY teacher of Pottsville is to be dismissed after thirty days' notice for cruel treatment of children in her department.

THERE was a pine tree cut in Clearfield county last winter that scaled 5,487 feet, and produced twenty 16 feet logs, one 14 feet and one 12 feet.

A BRUTE named Hale, was before a magistrate in Franklin, last week, charged with committing an outrage on an invalid girl, his own step daughter.

A NICHOLSON pavement is about to be laid down on Sixth street, Allentown. The cost is five dollars a foot, while the cost of Macademizing is $2.50 a foot.

HARRISBURG is very dull since the adjournment of the Legislature. That town lives on spoils, and when the "spoilers" are away, it is "hard times" for the citizens.

AMONG the students at Edinboro is a chap over sixty years of age; also a buxom lass whose age of course cannot be obtained, but good judges set her down at fifty.

GEO. HAMMITT, a negro residing in Mt. Joy, was found dead on the Pennsylvania Railroad track between Columbia and Mountville, on last Thursday. He had been run over by a train of cars.

H. L. CHEESEMAN, keeper of the Lancaster city lock up, having become tired of supporting a sick wife and several children, ran off with a buxom lass a few days ago. His family are in destitute circumstances.

A COLT was foaled on the farm of Jonas Bittner, in Lyon Valley, Lehigh county, a few days ago, which had feet like a steer. This strange "freak of nature" was killed a few days ago, as the owner did not consider it advantageous to agriculture to raise such stock.

JOHN BRENNAN, a Philadelphia foot pad, assaulted an old gentleman named Marsh on Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, at the corner of Prince and Green streets, New York, beat him severely and stole his watch. Brennan was captured immediately and Wednesday he was sentenced by Judge Bedford to fifteen years and six months in the State Prison.

HUNDREDS of barrels of pigeons are killed daily at a "pigeon roost" about six miles from Sheffield, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Shooting there is degenerates from sport into mere butchery, as there are such countless flocks in the woods thereabouts that huge limbs of trees are frequently broken down by the weight of birds crowded on them.

JOHN WEIDLER, who recently died in Lancaster, a short time before his death, donated to the Reformed Church congregation, of which he was a member, the sum of two thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be applied as the officers may direct, and he did this because he said the Lord had prospered him and enabled him to do something for His cause.

F. W. MITCHELL, Esq., of Rouseville, and Dr. C. A. Cooper, of Oil City, have bought an undivided half of the R. L. Shaw farm, near Rouseville, for $100,000. The farm contains fifty acres and is at present doing 250 barrels of oil daily. It is worked almost entirely by the owners, and has seven producing wells on it. It is one of the best oil farms in Venango county.

THE Schuylkill coal trade is now almost entirely at a stand still. Not only have the miners suspended work, but the men employed by the Reading Railroad Company on the lateral roads through the upper coal fields of Schuylkill region have also "struck," owing to reduction of their wages made on the 1st of the month. These strikes are ruinous to the coal trade and it is a pity they cannot be avoided.

Two children, boys, aged five and twelve years, of Mr. Joseph Montgomery, of Millcreek, Mercer county, were burned to death in their parents' house one night last week. They were left alone with a little sister, and after they had retired the house caught fire from a hot stove. The little girl jumped from the window and gave the alarm of fire, but too late to save either her brothers or the house.

AN election for borough officers took place last week in South Chester, Delaware county. At this election William Henry Cooper, a colored man, who had fully qualified himself by paying taxes, &c., cast the first vote ever deposited in the ballot-box in Pennsylvania, by any of his race, since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. And what is more, he voted the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

AN iron ore is said to have been discovered in York county which has the peculiar power of transforming pig iron into good steel by the simple mixture of the two in a puddling furnace. The ore is soft and friable in the bed, so much so that it can be mined with the spade, but on exposure to the atmosphere it soon hardens. Professor Losley, who has examined the ore bed, estimates the contents at seventeen million tons.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says that a few days since, at the Colorado Colliery, the workmen struck an old gangway of a colliery worked many years ago by Stephen Girard, in which was found a three foot gang railway track upon which stood a coal wagon capable of carrying three tons of coal. Although this gangway was cut many years ago, in the early history of this region, the prop timbers, the ties and wagon were in a perfect state of preservation, and from all appearances will last a century yet. The wagon will be taken out and preserved as a relic of our early mining history.

WE GATHER the following additional particulars in regard to the burning of the Franklin Exchange from the Venango *Spectator*: There were several narrow escapes even in the broad daylight. Geo. P. Smith, Esq., of New York City, was lying upon the sofa in his room, reading. He heard the alarm, but thinking the fire was down the street, resumed his reading for some ten minutes, when he discovered by the dense smoke penetrating his room that the hotel was on fire. He found his escape by the hall cut off and saved himself by coming down from the third story on a fire ladder which was raised for him. Mr Smith's courage and presence of mind saved his life...Mr. —— Lewis, an eastern gentleman, who had just arrived, was writing in his room and came down to the office to get some postage stamps as the alarm of fire was given. He started back immediately to save his effects, but his room was enveloped in flame and smoke, and access to it was impossible. His baggage was burned, and with it $5,800 in money and jewelry worth $1,800...Miss Annie Walker, daughter of one of the proprietors, was sick in bed at the time and was carried out, making a narrow escape.

A SINGULAR case of religious hallucination, resulting fatally, occurred in East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, last week. A young man named Jacob Harnish, about 17 years old, deliberately cut off his own leg with a hatchet. It appears that for some time past his mind has been deeply exercised by the subject of religion, and he spent his spare moments in reading the Bible. On Saturday this young man and a brother were engaged together harrowing a field. Jacob was observed to go to a woodpile and pick up an old ax and examine it, without, however, saying anything which might lead to suspicion that he intended any injury to himself. The rest of the family went to dinner, and Jacob not making his appearance, his mother went in search of him, when she found him lying at the woodpile, covered with blood, and one of his feet lying some twelve feet from him. The tourniquet was applied to the limb which checked the hemorrhage, but the patient was so much exhausted from the loss of blood that it was found necessary to wait three hours before amputating the limb—an operation found necessary to reach the blood vessels, which had contracted. The amputation was then accomplished without further flow of blood, and the boy appeared to be doing well for a few hours, when he expired suddenly. When asked why he thus mutilated his person, he replied that it was necessary to the salvation of his soul, as Christ had commanded, that "if thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee." It appears that after examining the axe at the wood pile, he got another one, which was sharper, and which he used, and after taking off the boot and stocking, he put his leg on a block, chopping off the foot at three blows. The first cut was made transversely on the leg, and severed both bones, a few inches above the ankle; the second, which was in a diagonal direction, and a little higher, cut off the bones; the third completely severing the fibers of the muscle by which the foot still adhered to the leg. After the foot had been cut off he deliberately picked it up and hurled it some feet from him. The father of the young man who thus committed self destruction is a well-to-do farmer, and does not belong to any church. The deceased was not a member of any denomination, though he occasionally attended the Mennonite church, located in the vicinity where the melancholy affair occurred.

OHIO.

SPRINGFIELD wants a Park.

VAN WERT sheep are being killed off by wolves.

CINCINNATI has 1,000 arsenic and 2,000 opium eaters.

HENRY WILSON, Mayor of Ironton, died Monday.

THE Akron *Beacon* is one of the spiciest papers of Ohio.

THE Belmont county Sheriff received $300 for hanging Thos. Carr.

THE work on Wm. Ward's new furnace at Niles has commenced.

THE Muskingum county women have formed a Suffrage Association.

TEMPERANCE ticket carried Coshocton against Republican and Democratic.

MORRISON, Democratic Mayor elect of Dayton, weighs four hundred pounds.

JAS. MCILVAINE, the Bishop's son, a treasury clerk, died suddenly last Monday.

A PERRYSVILLE firm furnishes the pine lumber, 381,439 feet, for State fair uses.

WALTER S. BURNS, Esq., Auditor of Seneca county, died at Tiffin on Wednesday night.

TWO hundred and fifty persons joined the Methodist Church, in Findlay, during the recent revival.

TWO Coshocton lads drowned the other day in a turbulent mill stream, having lost control of their boat.

SOME Ohio papers think the "confession" of Thomas D. Carr, that he had committed fourteen murders, was all bosh.

A ZANESVILLE courtesan snatched $140 out of the exposed breast pocket of a pedestrian and made off. She was subsequently arrested.

TOLEDO Masons have been victimized by a Masonic swindler. The same fellow went directly to Detroit, and "gulled" the fraternity in that city.

JUDGE PAINE, of Cleveland, has decided that a debt made for intoxicating liquors sold, to be resold at retail, cannot be collected by the laws of Ohio.

D. MCMILLEN, of Xenia, a famous stock man, named his favorite bull Plantagonet, and it died. A sad warning. That name is worse than Rinderpest.

REV. J. D. HUGHES, who died last month at Newburgh, near Cleveland, in his 70th year, was the pastor of the Spring field church for more than thirty years.

A LITTLE son of Thomas Fallon, who formerly resided in Sharon, Pa., was instantly killed in Youngstown, Tuesday, by falling under a train while in motion.

THE vote of Cincinnati is classified—for the Bible in the schools, 11,128; against, 10,747. It is likely there will be a tie in the Board of Education on the question.

THE fruit growers along the Miami Valley declare that the peach crop along that Valley is entirely destroyed by a recent freeze. The cherry, apple and pear crops are comparatively safe.

THE Cincinnati Pioneer Association celebrated the eighty second anniversary of the settlement of Ohio on Thursday afternoon. A very interesting address was delivered by Judge William Johnston.

LAST week Mr. Edward Young, of Concord, was thrown from his buggy while fording the creek and drowned. His daughter, by marriage Mrs. Absolom Bryant, fell dead on seeing his corpse pass her door.

AT Akron, on Wednesday, the three upper floors of the new brick shop of C. Rice & Co.'s seed and cultivator manufactory fell through to the ground. None of the workmen were seriously injured. The loss is $5,000.

AKRON reports burglary on the rampage in that vicinity. The object seems to be chiefly the supply of the pantry provisions, such as flour, meat, potatoes, peaches and other good eatibles, together with a little money.

THE public bequests of the late Boyd J. Mercer, of Mansfield, are as follows: To the Presbyterian University at Wooster, $20,000; to the School Board, Mansfield, $1,000; to the Young Men's Christian Association of Mansfield, $800.

THE Ohio Senate has passed the bill authorizing the purchase of the Sullivant farm for the site of the new Central Lunatic Asylum. Now, will it do one more thing in that same line, and give the Northern Asylum the $50,000 it needs to adapt itself to its work?

A MOST thorough investigation at Dayton, O., shows that the early varieties of peaches were killed by freezing. The later and more valuable varieties in the Miami valley are not injured, as was apprehended, and there will be a tolerable crop if not injured after this.

MRS. SOLOMON HALEY, of Springfield, is lying dangerously ill, from the effects of hydrophobia. Her husband died on the 23d ultimo, from the same disease, having been bitten by a rapid dog five years previously. The wife had been a constant attendant on her husband during his illness, and is supposed to have become inoculated with the virus by handling the clothes which had been used in removing the saliva from his mouth. The hopes of her recovery are not strong.

JOHN COVODE was before the Committee on Elections and made an argument against paying the amount of the bill of Henry D. Foster, who contested the seat. Covode alleged that Foster had charged two thousand dollars too much for witnesses. Covode stated to the Committee that he would be compelled to call attention to the matter in the House.

WHEN the House resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill, more interest seemed to be taken in the debate over the details of the bill, but the progress is not very rapid, and it is thought by the most careful observers that at least three weeks longer will be required to finish the bill in Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

MR. DICKENS will spend the next few months at Cannes, at the villa of Paul Feval.

SENATOR THURMAN, of Ohio, is now said to be the Democratic leader in the United States Senate.

BALFE has written twenty five operas, not one of which can be said to have proved a failure, while several have met with remarkable success.

REVEL, but lately born to fame,
He is his race's great retriever,
Reverse the letters of his name,
And 'gainst oppression he's the lever.

IRON and steel interests are at Washington in large force in anticipation of reaching those articles in the Tariff bill. The contest in the House over those articles will be very bitter.

THE Savannah *Republican*, a bitter rebel organ, has come out in favor of Chief Justice Chase as the next Democratic candidate for President, and for Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, for Vice President.

AT Timmonsville, S. C., is the grave of Mrs. Florence Bodwin, of Philadelphia, Pa. She was a member of a Federal regiment, and as she was dressed as a soldier her sex was not discovered till after her death.

THE receipts from customs and from internal revenue have been very heavy this month, and Secretary Boutwell speaks encouragingly of a much larger reduction in the amount of the public debt than usual.

IT is rumored that the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is soon to lead to the altar a beautiful Washington blonde. It is pleasant to think that he has given up his Presidential aspirations, which were only a wild goose chase—for a veritable Love Chase.

THE gross collections of internal revenue since the organization of that bureau to the end of the present fiscal year will be about $1,500,000,000. The largest annual collection made was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, amounting to $310,906,984 17.

IT appears that there is some difference between Chief Justice Chase and Judge Davis about reopening the legal tender decision, and the story is that Judge Davis is a convert to the opposition to Chase. If this be correct, there will be a decided majority in favor of the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

A WISCONSIN paper must be credited with this: "Incorrect uses of words are not what is usually meant by 'bad grammar.' Sticklers may insist on the contrary, on the ground that grammar is the art of using language correctly. Then swearing is ungrammatical, because it is an incorrect use of language."

THE Banking and Currency Committee further considered the bill providing additional banking facilities. This measure is nearly matured, and will provide ample means for banking in all sections of the country. It is the intention of the Committee to make it as near as possible the basis of a system of free banking.

MR. BEECHER in introducing Senator Revels to an audience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, said that at last we saw a complete and fruit bearing tree of liberty in tuis land, but he did not say that like cherries ripened on the topmost branches, one might judge of the richness and flavor of the fruit by the depth of the color.

WHILE MRS. Dr. Mary Walker was delivering a lecture at Shelbyville, Ind., on the 14th some men induced a deaf and dumb boy to creep up behind her and stick pins in her. After the lecture, parties in the audience got into a row concerning the matter, in which an ex-sheriff of the county was shot, and another man mortally wounded.

DR. OSGOOD is very warm in his praise of the manner in which Mr. Bancroft performs his duties as our representative at Berlin. "I was really proud of the man," he says, "when, at the great festival in memory of Humboldt, he was called up to answer for our America, and he spoke out our American feeling in pure German that brought the immense company to their feet with cheers."

LAST year we heard that Lopez had killed his mother, tortured her, imprisoned her. He did all this three or four times. Now we learn that on the 11th of January he ordered his brother to be shot, and that on the same day his mother and his two sisters were tortured to death. Another letter, dated three days later, says that the mother and brother are close prisoners. They certainly show a wonderful tenacity of life.

IT is rather dangerous to be an "upright and impartial judge" in Chicago. The residence of Judge McAllister, of that city, who has been very severe upon the thieves and other criminals brought before him, and who has allowed no indience to step between justice and the culprits, is in a state of siege nightly. His enemies make such persistent efforts to get into his house that the whole family have to sleep on their arms, even the Judge's wife resting with a loaded revolver under her pillow.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The contract between the proprietors and nailers in the several nail mills in the city, made a year since, expires to-day. We learn that the latter are willing to renew it at the prices paid the past year, but the former want a reduction. The matter has been pretty thoroughly considered by the employes, and a determination expressed not to yield to the demand. We hope, however, that the difference in the views of the parties to the controversy may be reconciled, and that the mills will continue in operation throughout the year.

A FEW days ago the residence of Dr. George A. Smith, near Benevolence, Ga., was struck by lightning, and the entire family prostrated and stunned by the shock. To those who first recovered an appalling spectacle presented itself. There lay the head of the house with his neck broken, a lifeless corpse, while the mother and two of her little ones were injured and blackened by the fluid. To add to the horror of the scene, in an instant the entire dwelling was wrapped in flames, and, almost before the dead and suffering could be removed to a place of safety, was consumed.

THE income tax was discussed by the Ways and Means, and the Senate substitute for original House resolution was declared to mean no more, after all, than has been said in the one the committee agreed on, and the House subsequently passed, which is to the effect that the law must be construed to mean that this tax must be assessed for the year 1870. The committee debated the general question of the tax, and there was an expression of opinion against renewing it for the year 1871, but no vote taken. A movement will be made in the committee to fix the tax at 2½ per cent.

AT the Illinois Hospital for the Insane in Jacksonville, on the 14th, a most appalling, exciting and thrilling scene was witnessed by many persons. An insane woman in some way escaped from the apartment in which she had been confined, rushed up the stairway, leaped on the roof, and dropped to a cornice some six or eight feet below. Upon this cornice, a foot wide and some seventy-five feet above the ground, the wild maniac walked back and forth for a quarter of an hour. Men rushed to the roof and passed a rope to her, and tried to persuade her to fasten it about her body, but in vain. Below beds were brought and placed, to break the fall, should she leap from her perilous position. After remaining on the cornice fifteen minutes, seemingly unconscious of all danger, she swung off, and holding by the cornice until her feet touched a cap of the fifth story window, when she let go the cornice, and, wonderful to relate, alighted erect and steady on the cap, which was but a foot wide and four feet long. There, at that fearful and dizzy height, she stood gazing about for a quarter of an hour. Then she seized firmly by the rope lowered to her, and leaped into the air. The strong arms gradually lowered her, and when she was about thirty feet from the ground, she relaxed her hold and fell upon the beds below, and, although stunned, was taken up uninjured.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THE King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will meet next July at Carlsbad.

THE Dey of Tunis will visit Paris in August next. He wants to borrow money in that city.

THE Emperor Napoleon refused to see Prince Pierre Bonaparte after he had returned from Tours to Paris.

Two women, convicted of poisoning their husbands, will be guillotined next month at Carcassonne, France.

CANES with whistles are at the present time very fashionable in Paris. The whistles are used for calling hackmen.

THE *Marseillaise*, Rochfort's paper, politely calls Edmond About "a mean, venal, treacherous and servile scribbler."

PIUS the Ninth said the other day that the prelates opposed to the infallibility dogma were "worse than the free masons."

GEN. PRIM receives from the Spanish Exchequer every month two hundred and fifty thousand reals, and Marshal Serrano five hundred thousand.

THE debt of the city of Paris is said to exceed by two hundred and fifty million francs what Baron Haussmann in his official document stated it to be.

THE King of Italy pardoned last year two hundred and twenty-five criminals; the Emperor of Austria one hundred and ten; and the King of Prussia forty-five.

THE Paris papers state that an Englishman by the name of Sprague has cheated a number of Frenchmen by selling them at high prices spurious photographs of Washington.

SEVEN persons arrested at Kieff for participating in the great Russian conspiracy, have been tried by a military commission, found guilty and hanged in one hour afterwards.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN has recently published again several articles about his peculiar ideas in regard to the punishment of criminals. He says they should not be brought to justice at all, but simply left to the pangs of remorse.

THE first person that congratulated Pierre Bonaparte upon his acquittal at Tours, was no other than General Robert Anderson, who sent the Prince his card with the inscription, "*Avec mes sinceres felicitations*," [with my sincere congratulations.]

A COUPLE of Paris hair dressers, living in a fashionable Rue de la Paix, disputed about the honor of arranging the bowed lock of a lady in the fashionable world. A "meeting" at the Bois de Vincennes was the consequence, and after one of the adversaries was scratched in the curling tongs arms, honor was satisfied.

"PATTI'S ECHO" is the title given to a child at St Petersburg, aged nine years, who imitated Patti so as to enrapture the prima donna, and induce her to get the little one admission into the *Conservatoire de Musique*, to be educated at the expense of the State. Marie Adler is the name of the child—if the entire story be not a fanciful invention.

A PLEASANT story has lately circulated about Count Bismarck. A country clergyman, an old fellow collegian of the Count's, was anxious to get his son into the marines, and at length summoned up courage to address his quondam comrade, entreating, however, but faint hopes of it from the great Minister remembering him. Not being much in the habit of writing to grandees, the good man could not for some time determine how to begin, but at length commenced his letter "Your Highness." He soon received the following: "You old blockhead, you! do you think I have forgotten the happy times when we studied and drank together in Gottenberg, and when we were so often waiting on each other? And now, how can you address me in such a foolish way? Pray never again call me Highness. Let us continue on the same terms as of old. As to your boy, send him to me. I'll take care of him."

THE VETO—PUBLIC OPINION.

The act while objectionable in its provisions, was doubly obnoxious from its iniquitous conception, and the indecent haste with which it was hurried through the Legislature. It was emphatically the most rascally and corrupt measure ever passed. It was a job, from beginning to end. The stealings were to be immense, and the aggrieved government had already been made, when the veto of Governor Geary exploded the whole affair. The people of the Commonwealth owe him a debt of gratitude for preventing the robbery. The members of the Legislature who opposed the swindle also deserve the recognition and support of their constituency. —*Bradford Reporter.*

THE people of Pennsylvania have abundant cause to thank Governor Geary for protecting their interests. He has saved to them millions upon millions of dollars, and has thus helped to ward off the judgments of the Legislature from vandal hands.—*Chester Republican.*

GOV. GEARY not only interposed his veto, but in his message so shows up the enormity of the outrage that honest people—unfamiliar with the doings at Harrisburg—will wonder how the bill ever got through the Legislature.—*Gettysburg Star.*

WE have our Governor to thank for what there is left of the Commonwealth. But for his vetoing power, the Legislature which has just adjourned would have sold us out body and breeches.—*Tunkhannock Republican.*

The veto message is an able and well written document. The Governor argues that the Legislature has no power to pass such a law; and even if it had it would be inexpedient to do so. We are of the opinion that he is right.—*Sunbury American.*

It was evident that there was not only money in the bill, but that it would fill the pockets of many of the members if it became a law. But the scheme failed. The Governor, standing firm, true and unshaken in his integrity and determination to protect the Commonwealth from the grasp of speculators and plunderers, did not hesitate to put his emphatic veto upon the bill.—*Upper Dauphin Register.*

Much as we must regret anything which is to the disadvantage of so important an enterprise as the one in question, we are forced to approve and commend Governor Geary's veto, as the act of a careful and upright executive, guarding the fundamental law of his State.—*Buffalo Express.*

There is no doubt that nine tenths of the voters of the State are unalterably opposed to the passage of any law similar to the one so promptly killed by the Governor, and it will be well for them to send men to the next Legislature who can be relied upon to oppose all legislation of such a character.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

The Senate, it is true, contains a few good men, just enough perhaps to save the Legislature from putrefaction; but the House with scarce a redeeming quality, we trust, will find such a reception at the hands of the people, as will prove a warning hereafter. With a body disposed to rob the State, to violate its constitution, and to favor every scheme of plunder, it was fortunate for the people that we have a Governor like John W. Geary.—*Montour American.*

—The New York *Tribune* says that when the McFarland trial shall have been concluded, it shall ask attention to the question how far shall lawyers be permitted to calumniate ladies who are not legally charged with any offence, without the shadow of an excuse, and without incurring judicial admonition. It also announces that the eulogistic obituary on Henry J. Raymond, which appeared in its columns, was written by Mrs. Calhoun.

—An old man named Avery Ballard was murdered at White Hall, Illinois, Saturday, by a man who afterwards went to the principal hotel and registered himself as W. J. Davis, Christian county, Illinois, formerly of Logan county, Ohio, adding to this entry "got revenge; don't rub this out till published." The man, who is supposed to be insane, was arrested and lodged in jail, but not till repeated attempts had been made to lynch him.

—At Nashua, N. H. Saturday night, the First Congregational church and some adjoining buildings including the Post-office block, were burned. Loss $100,000.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Spirit of the English Press—Railway Accident—Constitutional Reform in France—Confirmation of the Death of Lopez and Ending of the Paraguayan War—Church and State Controversy in Spain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 16.—Newman Hall contradicts the rumor that he intends to live in the United States.

The *Saturday Review* discusses the Alabama case in the light of Sergeant Bernard's Book, which maintains that the detention of the Alabama would, even if possible, have been legally unjustifiable. The *Review* thinks the Sergeant wrong, as the detention order was actually issued, though it came too late.

The *Builder* has an article on the recent Papal anathema against free masonry. The writer refers to the vitality of the Masonic Order, both here and on the continent.

The Edinburg *Review* has a long article on the ballot. The writer quotes from Greeley and others, to prove that the ballot does not secure purity. Voting therefore is a mischievous delusion.

A collision occurred to-day on the London and Northwestern Railway. Several persons were badly hurt. The names of the injured and other particulars are withheld from the public.

LONDON, April 17.—The people are pouring into Brighton from all parts of the country for the great volunteer review of Monday. The town is overrun with visitors and volunteers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 16.—The health of M. Guizot is such as to cause much anxiety.

It is now tolerably certain that the formula of the plebiscitum will be, Do the people desire constitutional reforms in 1870 which assure liberty, placing it under the guaranty of the empire and dynasty?

The members of the Left Centre held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided that all would be free to vote as they pleased. It is generally believed the majority will vote in the affirmative. The representatives of the journals of the Left, at their meeting yesterday, were divided in regard to the propriety of signing the manifesto to be issued. It is probable two manifestos will be issued and a split in the ranks will occur. The plebiscitum party of the Right Centre has formed a committee to operate in favor of the plebiscitum. Among the members of the Committee is Emile Girardin. This Committee has already issued a proclamation affirming as liberty and revolution are now force to force. If yes be voted, it will mean liberty; if no, revolution. The Committee, which has been constituted with no spirit of exclusiveness, makes a strong appeal to those who think the greatest benefit for the nation is to escape revolution.

PARIS, April 17.—Troops have been sent to Commentry and Bezsent, where there are symptoms of a strike of the miners.

Bourse weak. Rentes 73f. 35c.

Serious disorders have broken out at Ovar, Portugal. Some fighting has occurred, and several persons are reported killed or wounded. The rest of the country is tranquil.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, April 16.—The steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day bringing details of the end of the war with Paraguay. On the 1st of March the Brazilian General carried the position of Lopez. Lopez himself, his son Colonel Lopez, F. Sanches, Vice President of the Republic, General Cominos and several other high officers of Paraguay were killed. The mother, brothers and four of the children of Lopez, Mrs. Lynch and many officers are prisoners. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were also captured. At last advices a treaty of peace was being prepared with the provisional government of Paraguay, which had convened a constitutional assembly for the purpose.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 16.—The Republican journals demand a separation of the Church and State, and that all priests or bishops residing to refuse the oath to the Constitution be sent to Rome.

The Duke of Montpensier, who has been banished from Madrid for a month, has gone to Seville.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, April 17.—Gen. Roasloes, Minister of War, has tendered his resignation to the King, in consequence of the failure of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas to the United States.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—The steamship City of Baltimore and Manhattan, from New York, have arrived.

FINANCIAN AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 16.—*Evening*—Consols for money 94¼; account 94¼@94¼. American securities quiet; '62s 88¾; '65s 87¾; 67s 89¼; 10-40s 86¼. Stocks quiet; Erie 20¾; Illinois Central 118½; Great Western 28.

PARIS, April 16.—Bourse firm at 74f. 05c.

FRANKFORT, April 16.—Bonds firm.

HAVRE, April 16.—Cotton quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, April 16.—Petroleum closed quiet at 50½.

ST. LOUIS.

The City Treasury Defalcation—Report of Committee—Damage to Bridge Caisson by Freshet.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The committee who have been investigating the accounts of defaulting City Treasurer Susisky for several days past, reported to Mayor Cole to-night. They found the deficit to be $163,762 52. What has become of the money the committee could not precisely ascertain, but they found in the safe, and obtained from Mr. Susisky, a memoranda of indebtedness, consisting of checks, promissory notes and receipts signed by A. E. Kroeger, who is alleged to have been connected with the heavy stock and gold operations with Susisky, amounting to $108,200; also between forty and fifty notes, receipts, due bills and checks, ranging from ten dollars to four thousand dollars, but mostly under one hundred dollars. What, if anything, can be realized on these is not known. In giving some of the causes of the defalcation the committee expresses the opinion that Kroeger obtained large sums of money from Susisky, knowing them to belong to the city; that their speculations amounted to half a million, and that but for Kroeger Susisky's deficit would have been amply covered by his bond. They also recommend the salary of the City Treasurer be raised from $2,000, the present amount, to a sum commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position, and that his bond be increased from $60,000 to $500,000.

The rapid rise in the river here broke the main caisson surrounding the east pier of the bridge and the pier is now twenty-four feet under water. No further work can be done on this pier until the river falls, but the labor on the west pier is progressing finely.

Affairs in Nova Scotia.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HALIFAX, April 16.—Mr. Murray's resolutions were discussed to-day. The address to the Imperial Government contains the following questions: Whether the Dominion will be allowed, if desirous, to become independent, and again, whether Nova Scotia, if desirous, will be allowed to become independent alone? The Attorney General, commenting on the resolutions, expressed the belief that independence must lead to annexation. The Provincial Secretary announced the house would be prorogued Monday.

THE FENIANS.

Military Stores on the Border—Concentration of Troops at Montreal.

BOSTON, April 16.—Reports confirm the stories of the arrival of war munitions along the Canada border. A gentleman connected with the Vermont Central Railroad says for several days past there has been an unusual number of strangers carried over the road in the direction of the border towns, and they are now scattered in small squads around Burlington and St. Albans. The parties are all Irish and they have been very reticent in conversation with strangers. He also confirms the story of some weeks since, of the arrival of boxes of small arms addressed to well known Fenian sympathizers, in different sections of Vermont, but what disposition is made of them is unknown. There is no doubt but that the Fenians mean to give the Canadians considerable uneasiness, even if they do not make an actual attack. To guard against any surprise or danger, the Dominion Government has concentrated a large body of troops at Montreal, and in a few days there will be a strong guard along the whole frontier. The Fenians in Boston and vicinity are quiet and disclaim all knowledge of any projected attack on Canada. They admit, however, that there is reason for the Canadians to be on the alert at all times.

The Executive Council of nine appointed by the late Fenian Congress, at Chicago, is thus constituted: James Gibbons, Pennsylvania; P. J. Mehan, New Jersey; C. P. McKay and Frank Agnew, Illinois; Frank Gallagher and E. L. Carey, New York; J. W. Fitzgerald, Ohio; Lawrence Finnigan, Maryland; Richard McCloud, Connecticut. The following were appointed delegates to the convention to be held in New York on the 19th inst.: Colonel Cosgrave and John F. Finnerty, Illinois; Major McWilliams, Pennsylvania, and Captain McLaughlin, Colorado. It is intended that five of the above Executive Council shall resign, so that the New York Convention may elect four, leaving one member to be chosen by the other eight. In the Congress the Pope's bull was discussed, and elicited some warm observations. So far as can be learned the tone of the remarks was hostile to clerical interference in political matters or matters pertaining to Irish nationality. The question of making the organization secret was also debated, and was decided, it is understood, in the negative. The Red River rebellion was deliberated upon, but nothing as to the character of the debate has transpired.

MONTREAL, April 16.—All the country volunteers ordered to duty have arrived except the 11th Battalion, St. Andrews The city corps are to drill two hours a day and as long as they put in an appearance regularly they will be allowed to continue their ordinary avocations. Drilling has been going on all day at Champ De Mars. Affairs at the frontier are reported quiet.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Lake Champlain is open to navigation.

—Commodore Mead died at New York, Saturday from apoplexy.

—Over seven thousand emigrants arrived at New York during last week.

—The total yield of quicksilver on the Pacific coast in 1869 was 16 898 flasks.

—Rich gold discoveries have been made at Siskyou, Eldorado county, California.

—Snow fell at Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute and other points in Indiana on Saturday.

—Delong, Minister to Japan, threatens to resign unless Congress makes the mission first class.

—The residence of Dr. Richardson, in West Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. Loss $10,000.

—There was a snow storm at Chicago and at various points in the northwest on Friday night last.

—Robert C. Callicott, merchant, of New York, committed suicide Friday last at his residence in Brooklyn.

—The school ship Mercury went ashore Saturday morning, twelve miles south of Cape Henry. No lives were lost.

—Dr. Carl Newman, author of a history of the United States dedicated to President Lincoln, died recently in Berlin.

—Mrs. W. W. Lander was a passenger in the steamer Palmyra, which arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, yesterday.

—The schooner John Limburner, of Brooklyn, is reported burned at sea and abandoned. Fate of the crew unknown.

—Winona, Minn., in consequence of the flood, is situated at present on an island, and a large part of it is under water.

—A letter written by Ex Governor Seymour, of New York, will be published to-day endorsing the free canal and funding bill.

—The glass manufactory in Washington City, owned by John Purdy, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss about $40,000.

—The Chicago Sheriffalty difficulty has at last been settled, Coroner Cleaves having taken possession of the office under recognition by the courts.

—A verdict of $15,000 has been recovered against the Adams Express for the value of a large number of peaches intended for New York left at Fortress Monroe in 1868.

—The Canadian expedition to the Red River country will number ten thousand picked men, including a steel battery and the Rocket Brigade, as well as two thousand loyal Indians.

—An attempt was made at Madison, N. J., Friday evening last, to assassinate Miss Edith O'Gorman, the lecturer on Catholicism. A shot was fired from the mob, but missed its aim.

—It is officially announced that the delegates for conducting the local examinations of Oxford University will admit girls to examinations in June, subject to the regulations already issued for boys.

—During a recent storm in the Sierra Nevada mountains two feet of snow fell on the Central Pacific Railroad. It was probably the last storm of the season. Trains have run on time all the season, demonstrating the fact that the road can be kept open at all times.

—At Reading, Pa., on Saturday, John Lutz, German, shot his wife and another German named Spoyd, employed by him. The latter was wounded slightly, and the latter dangerously. Lutz surrendered himself, alleging undue familiarity between the parties was the cause of his act.

—A fire occurred in the wool room of J. Wilcox and Co's., woolen mills, at Meriden, Conn., Friday. The building containing the wool room, engine and dye room was entirely destroyed, but the main building saved. Loss very heavy. Edgar C. French was fatally injured and two other firemen wounded.

—The New Orleans ship Kate Prince, arrived at New York from Bristol, England, reports that she was picked up on the 12th of April, in latitude twenty-six degrees and forty-one minutes north, longitude eighty-six degrees and twenty-two minutes west, the crew of the schooner Emma, from New York for Galveston. The Emma had been fought fire and burned to the water's edge.

—A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated Saturday, says: No change has occurred in affairs at St. Anthony Falls since yesterday. The island mills have not fallen, but the undermining is still in progress, and their destruction is only a question of time. The tunnel trouble does not affect the water power in Minneapolis or St. Anthony proper, but only upon an island in the Mississippi, between the two cities.

—At Bay City, Michigan, Friday of last week, the saloons, billiard rooms, and places of business, almost without exception, closed at 6:30 P. M., to give the young men of that city an opportunity to attend service by Rev. A. P. Graves, Evangelist, who has labored so successfully at Joliet

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort firm.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113¼.

OUR imports for the last calendar year exceeded our exports, in specie value, to the amount of $68,817,092. Of our total foreign trade, two-thirds was carried in foreign bottoms.

AN Eastern manufacturer, who is a large consumer of pig iron, makes a good point for American interests when he writes:

It is the cursed change of policy that keeps capitalists from building furnaces enough to supply the demand twice over.

WE want a correct list of the yeas and nays in the lower branch of our late "Honesty and Reform" Legislature, on the motion to present a gratuity of $200 apiece to each of the officers of that body, pasters, folders and all. We have some of the names in its favor, but desire to print a full list of the votes, on this motion to squander thousands of dollars.

THE first troops to reach Washington, in April, '61, in response to the President's appeal to American loyalty, were five companies from this State—one from Reading, two from Pottsville, one from Lewistown, and one from Allentown. These five hundred and thirty men arrived at the Capital at 7 P. M. of the 18th. The next day a Baltimore mob assailed the Sixth Massachusetts. A House resolution of July 22, '61, voted the thanks of Congress to our volunteers.

THE income tax is now collectable under the Act of July 13, '66, which provides as follows:

"That the tax on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of May, and be due and payable on the 1st day of June, in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer. The times of levy and collection were changed by the Act of March 2, 1867, to March 1 and April 1, leaving the same phraseology as to the expiration of the tax. The words of the act enforce the payment this year, 1870, and no longer.

—The constitutional term "direct taxes" has been judicially construed to mean only a land-tax and a poll-tax. The current inclination to assail the income tax as invalid, under that constitutional prohibition, is not therefore likely to gain a point.

THE Governors of several Western States have met at Washington, to press upon Congress the duty of providing for an uninterrupted steam communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes, by way of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. The project is certainly most practicable and need not entail an alarming amount of expenditure. If we could have reliable guarantees that it should not become a mere job, costing the public treasury tenfold for every dollar well laid out, we could be persuaded to desire the success of this proposition, regarding it as an important link in that chain of ship-canal navigation which directly interests Pittsburgh. By the bye, why do we hear nothing more in behalf of our own ship-canal to the Lake, from some of our neighbors who advocated it with such eloquent altho' new-born zeal, in November and December last? They have been drier than their own ditch, since they failed in that thievish raid upon the Sinking-fund!

THE assertion, by Commissioner Wells, that "a majority of the proprietors of rolling-mills and other workers in iron" sustain his recommendation for the reduction of the duty on pig iron to $8 per ton is not borne out by the facts. A circular letter of enquiry has been addressed to the mills and foundries of the country, which consume the largest part of the pig-iron annually made, and the Commissioner's assertion brought to their direct notice. One hundred and fifty-nine replies were received, all but two of which contradict Mr. Wells flatly. A letter from a New England consumer of pig is appended, as a sample of the real opinions in that trade:

BOSTON, MASS., December 25, 1869.

L. F. Reeves:

DEAR SIR: * * * * As a large consumer of pig iron, say 10,000 to 12,000 tons a year, it would seem (as we do not make a pound) that it might be for our interest to have the duty taken off altogether. I should much rather see it prohibited for twenty five years, and I am satisfied home competition would make it cheaper than ever in three years. It is the change of policy that keeps capitalists from building furnaces enough to supply the demand. I do *not* agree with Mr. Wells. * * * Yours, truly,

WILLIAM E. COFFIN.

THE GREAT SWINDLE—THE RECORD.

We print an interesting and important document in another column. It is a faithful record of all the votes in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, upon the proposition to rob the Sinking-fund of the Commonwealth, for the benefit of certain railroads now in operation and hereafter to be constructed. This bit of history may be instructively studied by the tax-payers and every honest man. The reader should preserve these lists of the yeas and nays, for future reference.

—In the same connection, observe our quotations, from the press of the State, indicative of public opinion upon the merits of that iniquitous measure, and upon the probable motives of some of its supporters at Harrisburg.

WHISKY-RING FINANCE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the Whisky ring, with its headquarters at New York and ramifications throughout the country, is now engaged in pushing a scheme to raise the excise on spirits, from its present average of about 70 cents, to an uniform rate of $1 per gallon. With shrewd strategy, it approaches its end in a round-about way, first attacking other taxes as unpopular, and adroitly availing itself of all technical objections to the workings of the present law. An increase of the whisky tax to $1, would also increase the corrupting power of the ring, as well as put the added margin into their pockets, by way of direct profit from the advanced rate.

Their first assault is upon the income tax, and they are aided in that by those journals which are controlled altogether by the influence of mere capital, or which have been "seen" by the ring. When that tax shall have been abolished, still others are to be in turn thrown off. Next, in their programme, will be an abatement of the twenty odd millions now received from the tax on tea and coffee. When the treasury shall be sufficiently depleted, with fifty or sixty millions stricken out of its annual collections, the new proposition will be sprung, and supported by plausible arguments, such as that an honest Administration can collect the higher tax as well as the lower; that all taxes should be simplified; that the treasury would thus be made good against the apprehended deficiency, &c.

The Cincinnati paper declares that it is not arguing a problematical matter, but is "stating with certainty a well matured plan, supported by an organization so wide-spread, and working under pretenses so plausible, that there is great danger that it will succeed."

—These statements are corroborated by one palpable fact—that most of the journals which are now clamoring for the repeal of the income tax are also notoriously identified with the most corrupt influences, in their treatment of public questions. Pittsburgh can furnish a conspicuous example in this line.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia bill comes to a vote in the Senate to-morrow. We have reason to believe that the Bingham amendment will be defeated, and the bill either returned to the House, as originally reported by its Reconstruction Committee, or made still more stringent, in its provisions for the effectual control of a people who have not, in a single particular, observed their Federal faith since the year 1861 came in. A Government which resists all solicitations to intervene unconstitutionally in the local affairs of Tennessee—a party which has restored every other Southern State to all its forfeited Federal rights—a policy which has dealt justly but firmly with even Texas and Mississippi, and finds no cause for regretting what has been conceded to every other Southern population—these are not now to be justly arraigned as impracticable and partizan, in their alleged hostility to the subjugated rebels in any quarter of the late Confederacy. Whatever may be done with Georgia, it is now too late, in the face of all that a victorious loyalty has conceded to her nine sister States, to impeach a Republican people as afraid to do justice even to their most bitter opponents. It is only to Georgia, and to the Northern apologists for Georgian perversity, that the Federal exposition of that justice is unacceptable. We stand the hazards, and invite the ultimate results, in every other State which we have reconstructed. If Virginia, and Texas, and the Carolinas are to improve their restored privileges, by throwing off the political control to which they owe all they have obtained, they have the field before them. We point them to Tennessee, and tell them that so long as they shall observe all Federal obligations, they may, if they choose, begin to morrow to misgovern themselves, and to inaugurate a local anarchy. *That* will be their affair, not ours. But they *must* respect faithfully all their Federal conditions, and those we have taken care to impose stringently and minutely. To Georgia, we offer the same—no more and no less—and we shall exact her compliance. After that, she is welcome to inaugurate, at her pleasure, the Tennessee pattern of local self-government.

CONVALESCENCE.

From many quarters in the strong Republican districts of Northwestern Pennsylvania—where the "Reform and Honesty" cry of the *Commercial* "whangdoodle" last year deluded some believers, who followed it to their own ruin, to the disgust of their constituents and the disgrace of the Commonwealth—we now hear the most gratifying accounts of an awakened public feeling. When, by the manipulations of a thievish ring, certain legislators from these counties were seduced, at the opening of the session, into a flagrant treachery to their Republican people, and to all the principles of their party, the local journals which had the honest boldness to denounce their conduct were decidedly in the minority. Nay, in more than one strong Republican county, public sentiment had been so deeply poisoned by the artful falsehoods and specious pleas of the ring, and its organ at Pittsburgh, that the people were more than half way persuaded to approve of the great "bolt" of the first week, which disorganized our legislative majority, and in all its corrupt results demoralized their Representatives, and prepared the way for a winter of public swindling and official obliquity.

Such journals as the Erie *Gazette*, the Venango *Citizen*, New Castle *Courant*, Armstrong *Republican*, Oil City *Times*, Beaver *Radical* and Girard *North East* then stood alone, staunch and true, in their protests against a bad act and its inevitably resulting mischiefs. We shall not specify the journals which allowed themselves to be wheedled into a false position, on the other side of that great question of Republican duty and the public interests. More than one of these journals was honestly misled—and they see it now. We doubt if there is, this day, one of them which cordially approves the great blunder which made shipwreck of our Legislative majority, or has a word of defense for the shameless corruptions into which, by their first fatal error, so many legislators were plunged as into the suck of a destroying Niagara.

The Republican people, of those counties where our strength has always been piled up in resistless masses, have come to see these things in their true light. Not a word is heard now in justification of the political treachery, in defense of the corrupt plots which are standing exposed, or in palliation of the misconduct of legislators who have been false to every high public interest. Publicly and privately, the story we now hear is all one way. The people are ready for a sharp reckoning, with every man whose record shows him faithless to their political ideas and to a party which has the power, and will vindicate the right, to control the affairs and maintain the honor of Pennsylvania.

The Erie Canal Railway.

We quote the text of the railway section in the canal law recently enacted:

SECTION VI. The Erie Canal Company by a vote of a majority of its directors is hereby authorized to sell and transfer its canal property and franchise to any railroad corporation within the state, or to construct a railroad between the cities of Erie and Pittsburgh, to be called the Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Railway, and all the rights, privileges, franchise and property of the Erie Canal Company, so far as they are applicable to a railway, are hereby extended to the said Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Railway Company, or to any other railroad corporation purchasing the said canal, and also the fifth, seventh, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections of the act relating to railroads approved the fourth day of April anno domini 1868, and the said Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Railway Company or other corporation purchasing said canal or using the same for a railway, is hereby authorized to abandon the whole or any portion of the said Erie Canal, and to use the canal bed, slopes, and towing path of said canal for a railway, and the rights of water for canal purposes now possessed by said canal, are extended to any company purchasing said canal or using it for a railway, and they are hereby authorized to remove any dams or locks that they may not need for such purpose, and use or sell the same.

AT the very moment that the St. Louis *Democrat* was representing Missouri to be fiercely bent on free trade, fifty-five Republican journals in that State sustained Governor McClurg in taking high ground for protection. And so it has been all through the West. The entire sentiment of the party in that section has been misrepresented by the few leading journals in St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, that had been by some mysterious influence transformed into violent free traders.

RECORD OF THE GREAT STEAL.

From the Lancaster Examiner.

The following is the history of the great railroad bill in the House:

On Thursday evening, 17th ultimo, a session set apart for public bills, ex-Speaker Davis being temporarily in the chair, (by previous arrangement, as was evident by the developments,) Mr. Strang moved to proceed to the second reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 1070—it was the great steal. On this the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Buffington, Bunn, Carlin, Church, Cloud, Comly, Cooper, Creitz, Dailey, Darlington, Davis, Deininger, Dill, (Union,) Forsyth, Godshalk, Hall, Herr, Hong, Hursh, Johnson, (Crawford,) Josephs, Leidig, Long, Longenecker, M'Ateer, M'Creary, M'Kinstry, M'Mahon, Marshall, Maxwell, Milliken, Mooney, Niles, Porter, (Cambria,) Porter, (York,) Roberts, Robison, Rohrer, Sedgewick, Smith, Snyder, Steele, (Schuylkill,) Stephens, Stokes, Taylor, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, Wiley, Strang, *Speaker*—55.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Boileau, Brobst, Brown, Chamberlain, Coray, Dimmick, Elliott, Engleman, Fulton, Harvey, Humphreys, Keech, Keene, Keffer, Kerr, Kreps, Leonard, Leslie, M'Cracken, M'Junkin, Millar, (Allegheny,) Miller, (Philadelphia,) Montgomery, Parsons, Reinoehl, Schnatterly, Schwartz, Scott, Shurlock, Skinner, Stone, Webb, Wheeler, White, Woolever.—Nays, 37.

Pending the announcement of the result, Mr. Brown raised the point of order that the bill never having been reported from a committee, could not come before the House at this time without a suspension of the orders, which requires a two-third vote. The point was undoubtedly correct under the rules and practices of the House; but the Speaker, pro tem., having no doubt been properly "set up," decided against it. An appeal was taken, and on the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" the vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Albright, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Buffington, Bunn, Carlin, Church, Cloud, Comly, Cooper, Creitz, Dailey, Darlington, Deininger, Dill, (Union,) Forsyth, Godshalk, Hall, Harvey, Herr, Hong, Humphreys, Hursh, Johnson, (Crawford,) Johnston, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, Leidig, Long, Longenecker, M'Ateer, M'Creary, M'Kinstry, M'Mahon, Marshall, Maxwell, Miller, (Philadelphia,) Millikin, Mooney, Niles, Porter, (Cambria,) Porter, (York,) Roberts, Robison, Rohrer, Skinner, Smith, Snyder, Steele, (Schuylkill,) Stokes, Taylor, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, Wiley, and Strang, Speaker.—Yeas, 59.

Nays—Messrs. Boileau, Brobst, Brown, Chamberlain, Coray, Craig, Dimmick, Engelman, Fulton, Keech, Keene, Keffer, Kerr, Kreps, Leonard, M'Cracken, M'Junkin, Montgomery, Parsons, Reinoehl, Schwartz, Scott, Shurlock, Stone, Wheeler, White, and Woolever.—Nays 27.

The first section of the bill was then read, when Mr. Parsons moved to postpone further consideration of the section and the bill until Monday evening following, that the bill might be printed. This was the best that could be done to gain time, it being evident that a majority and two-thirds, *if necessary*, was committed to the bill.

Yeas—Messrs. Allbright, Boileau, Brobst, Brown, Chamberlain, Coray, Craig, Darlington, Dimmick, Elliott, Engelman, Forsyth, Fulton, Herr, Humphreys, Johnston, (Philadelphia,) Keech, Keene, Keffer, Kerr, Kreps, Leonard, Longenecker, M'Cracken, M'Junkin, M'Kinstry, Maxwell, Millar, (Allegheny,) Miller, (Philadelphia,) Montgomery, Parsons, Reinoehl, Schnatterly, Schwartz, Scott, Shurlock, Stokes, Stone, Webb, Wheeler, White, Woolever.—Yeas, 42.

Nays—Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Buffington, Bunn, Church, Cloud, Comly, Cooper, Creitz, Dailey, Davis, Deininger, Dill, (Union,) Godshalk, Hall, Hong, Hursh, Johnson, (Crawford,) Josephs, Leidig, Long, M'Ateer, McCreery, M'Mahon, Marshall, Milliken, Mooney, Niles, Porter, (Cambria,) Porter, (York,) Roberts, Robison, Rohrer, Sedgewick, Skinner, Smith, Snyder, Steele, (Schuylkill,) Taylor, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, Wiley, Strang, Speaker—Nays, 47.

The next call was upon a motion to adjourn. The motion was lost, as follows:

Yeas—Allbright, Boileau, Brobst, Brown, Chamberlain, Coray, Dimmick, Elliot, Engelman, Fulton, Godshalk, Harvey, Johnston (Philadelphia), Keech, Keene, Keffer, Kerr, Kreps, Leonard, McCracken, McJunkin, Maxwell, Miller (Philadelphia), Montgomery, Parsons, Reinoehl, Schwartz, Scott, Shurlock, Stone, Webb, Wheeler, White, Woolever—Yeas, 34.

Nays—Adaire, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Buffington, Bunn, Carlin, Church, Cloud, Comly, Cooper, Craig, Creitz, Dailey, Darlington, Davis, Deininger, Dill, (Union,) Forsyth, Hall, Herr, Hong, Hursh, Johnson, (Crawford,) Josephs, Leidig, Long, Longenecker, McAteer, McCreary, McKinstry, McMahon, Marshall, Millar, (Allegheny,) Milliken, Mooney, Niles, Porter, (Cambria,) Porter, (York,) Roberts, Rohrer, Sedgewick, Skinner, Smith, Snyder, Steele, (Schuylkill,) Stephens, Stokes, Taylor, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, Wiley, and Strang, Speaker—Nays, 55.

But this progress was too slow for the railroad men; so they concluded to "push things" by means of the previous question, which was moved by Messrs. Niles, Hong, Cloud, Bunn, Carlin, Armstrong, Hall, Walton, Adaire, Miller, (Philadelphia,) Ames, and Wiley. The ring were in favor of putting the gag upon the opponents of the bill—the vote being:

Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Buffington, Bunn, Carlin, Church, Cloud, Comly, Cooper, Craig, Creitz, Dailey, Darlington, Davis, Deininger, Dill, (Union,) Forsyth, Hall, Hill, Hong, Hursh, Johnson, (Crawford,) Josephs, Leidig, Long, Longenecker, M'Ateer, M'Creary, M'Kinstry, M'Mahon, Marshall, Millar, (Allegheny,) Miller, (Philadelphia,) Milliken, Mooney, Niles, Porter, (Cambria,) Porter, (York,) Roberts, Robison, Rohrer, Sedgewick, Skinner, Smith, Snyder, Steele, (Schuylkill,) Stephens, Stokes, Taylor, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, Wiley, and Strang, Speaker—Nays, 55.

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Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Buffington, Bunn, Carlin, Church, Cloud, Comly, Cooper, Craig, Creitz, Dailey, Darlington, Davis, Deininger, Dill, (Union,) Forsyth, Hall, Hill, Hong, Hursh, Johnson, (Crawford,) Josephs, Leidig, Leslie, Long, M'Ateer, M'Creary, M'Kinstry, M'Mahon, Marshall, Maxwell, Millar, (Allegheny,) Milliken, Mooney, Niles, Parsons, Porter, (Cambria,) Porter, (York,) Roberts, Robison, Rohrer, Schnatterly, Sedgewick, Skinner, Smith, Snyder, Steele, (Schuylkill,) Stevens, Stokes, Taylor, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, and Strang, Speaker—Yeas, 61.

Nays—Messrs. Boileau, Brobst, Brown, Chamberlain, Coray, Dimmick, Elliott, Engelman, Eschbach, Fulton, Harvey, Herr, Humphreys, Johnson, (Philadelphia,) Keech, Keene, Keffer, Kerr, Kreps, Leonard, Longenecker, M'Cracken, M'Junkin, Montgomery, Reinoehl, Schwartz, Scott, Shurlock, Stone, Webb, Wheeler, White, Wiley, and Woolever—Nays, 35.

[The Governor's veto completed the public history of this great swindle. Much is yet to transpire of the scandalous private record.]

Receipts From Internal Taxes.

Commissioner Delano has had prepared a long statement showing the collections of the first eight months of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, and the first eight months of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870. The collections of spirits for 1869, including licenses and taxes of dealers, and for all wines, distilleries, stamps, etc., were $26,760 04. In 1870, $33,181,400 45. In these collections the distilleries' per diem tax on spirits was, in 1869, $612,436 78; in 1870, $1,278,594 41, more than double that of 1869. The distillers' special tax on spirits, in 1869, was $1,793,183 82; while in 1870 it was $3,804,732 39. The total collections from cigars, snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco, stamps, etc., in 1869, were $18,816,300 73; in 1870 they were $20,185,844 49. The tax of $1 per barrel on fermented liquors, in 1869, yielded $3,739,298 81; and in 1870, $3,682,559 89; and the brewers' special tax on fermented liquors, in 1869, $88,938 68; and in 1870, $3,681,559 89; and the brewers' special tax on fermented liquors in 1869, $88,938 68; and in 1870, $90,958 40. The gross receipts from express, insurance, railroad and stage coach companies, canals, ferries, ships, barges, steamboats, &c., were, in 1869, $5,624,744 18, and in 1870, $6,169,608 67.

The receipts from the income tax were, for individuals, in 1869, $5,896,509 62; in 1870, $11,162,044 92. From banks, in '69, $2,881,860 28; in '70, $3,784,844 15. From railroad companies' dividends and individuals' profits, in 1869, $1,924,523 99; in 1870, $2,076,857 56. For all other collections from incomes, in 1869, $1,681,031 69; in 1870, $2,181,238 15. Total collections from income taxes in 1869, $15,388,856 58; in 1870, $18,204,309 22. The net receipts from stamps, other than those from spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors, were, in 1869, $9,663,639 54; in 1870, $10,052,505 69. The receipts for the tax on salaries of United States officers and employes were, in 1869, $445,031 97; in 1870, $826,953 60. The total receipts from all sources in 1869 were $90,493,501 08; in 1870, $108,795,127 68, an increase in favor of 1870 of $18,801,626 60.

The Income Tax.

The only real argument that can be used for the repeal of the income tax in this country is its inquisitorial character. As to the cry for its repeal, we admit that the press is almost unanimous on the subject. Those who pay the tax are men of good incomes, and, as a consequence, men of influence, but the great mass of the people—ninety out of every hundred of the voters of the country—pay little or no income tax. They are taxed in other ways, and would, doubtless, be very happy to come within the charmed circle of those blessed with good incomes to be taxed. Stewart and Astor, of New York, would each save from one to two hundred thousand dollars per annum, by the abolishment of the tax, and in a small way we would be beneficially affected by its repeal. But we cannot join in the declaration that there is really any popular clamor against this tax. If a vote were taken on the subject, there would be one thousand votes for retaining it to every one hundred for its abolishment. It is only "those who feel the halter draw," who are most anxious to escape from its infliction.

Nevertheless, it is a species of direct taxation, which will always be unpopular. Men like to pay taxes in an indirect way, and whenever the Government feels that it can maintain its credit without the "income tax," we shall join heartily in the cry for its repeal. We think that it will be allowed to die out after the collections of this year, and, so far as we are personally interested, we hope it will, but still we cannot join in the declaration that it is an unjust or unfair tax. If the credit of the Government is not maintained there will be no income to tax, and we prefer to make an income, and the larger our income the larger the tax. We are willing to pay a large tax, and the larger it is the better we are able to pay it.—*Balt. American.*

The Production of Precious Metals.

Though the dry weather of last summer was generally unfavorable to mining operations in the Rocky Mountain States and Territories, it will be seen by the following table that the amount of treasure unearthed is a mighty consideration among national products. The estimates are made by the United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, upon a bullion basis, and cover the year 1869:

California	$20,000,000
Nevada	14,000,000
Oregon and Washington	4,000,000
Idaho	7,000,000
Montana	12,000,000
Colorado and Wyoming	4,000,000
New Mexico	500,000
Arizona	1,000,000
All other sources	1,000,000
Total	$63,500,000

THE Baltimore *American* remarks:

Everybody sees plainly enough that it is the interest of the National Banks to prolong a state of suspension *ad infinitum*, if they could. For the higher the premium of gold, the more is the excess they receive upon their dividends on their Government stocks.

IT is expected there will be a sharp contest over the amendments to the Georgia bill; the opponents to Bingham's amendment charge that the vote on Williams' amendment was taken when large numbers of its friends were absent, and when it was generally understood that no vote would be taken. A Senator who has canvassed the Senate states that there is a majority of eight against the Bingham amendment.

THE VETO—PUBLIC OPINION.

A huge speculation at the expense of the State, and all good citizens will accord to Governor Geary that honor due him for so nobly standing up for their rights and against the railroad monopolists.—*Brookville Republican.*

The Governor by this official act, has merited and will receive the hearty thanks and congratulations of very many tax payers, as well of those who did not assist in elevating him to the position he so worthily occupies, as those who did.—*Lawrence Journal.*

The man who is able to oppose the corrupt acts of a corrupt Legislature and thwart their artfully laid schemes, by which some of the leaders in both Houses were to enrich themselves, and most of those who voted for it were to receive a portion of the $140,000 devoted to its passage, is more than an ordinary man—he must be an *honest man*. In proportion as the people approve his veto, they censure and condemn the men who aided in the passage of the infamous bill, and if we mistake not they will learn that "honesty is the best of policy."—*Erie Gazette.*

Gov. Geary has placed the people of the Commonwealth under lasting obligations, for his timely and effectual interference for their protection at a time when their immediate representatives had proved recreant to their trust and become the tools of one of the most corrupt and powerful combinations ever formed to rob the public treasury.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

The people have been delivered by the wisdom, firmness and integrity of their Governor. The rights their representatives trampled upon have been vindicated by his action.—*Carlisle Herald.*

The Georgia Debate.

Mr. Morton's speech was the noteworthy event in the Senate debate on the Georgia bill. The positions of Mr. Morton, on the bill under discussion, and indeed on the whole Reconstruction policy, present and future, were of the most radical character, and the presentation of his views was exceedingly vigorous and strong. He opposed the Bingham amendment, arguing that it was in the interest of the rebels and the Democracy. He charged that the Democratic party was directly responsible for the murder and assassination in the South, in proof of which he cited various State platforms, all of which were immediately followed by fresh outrages in the South. The Ku Klux echoes, he said, were heard in the Senate. This was rather sharp criticism to apply to the opposition, and was by no means relished by the Judiciary Committee. The speech appeared to be to stem the tide of conservatism, and if there were any doubt about it before there can be none now that Mr. Morton is the most radical of the Radical leaders. He closed his able effort by advocating the enactment of a law to empower the President to use the strong arm of the military in the South wherever a Governor was weak or a Legislature disloyal. At the conclusion he was paid a rare compliment. Senator Edmunds followed Mr. Morton in an incisive argument, in which he endeavored to sweep away Mr. Morton's proposition. After a few remarks from Mr. Williams in reply to Mr. Edmunds, the vote was taken on his [Mr William's] amendment. It failed by a majority of one, which was owing to the complication of the question by Mr. Pomeroy, who had presented an amendment providing for the election of a new Legislature of Georgia in November. In the opening before the speech of Mr. Morion, Mr. Chandler very well expressed the sense of the country when he said that the Press and the people were tired of speechmaking and wanted action on the subject.

SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD
YOU WILL FIND ALL KINDS OF IMPORTED Soaps, Colognes, Perfumes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cosmetics, Saunders' Face Powder, Turkish Towels, Medicated Sponges, Fine Rubber, Surgeon and Toilet Sponges at very low prices, all of which we sell at the very lowest prices, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Rare Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, fresh and unadulterated; also, a complete stock of Congress, Kaylin and Scotch Ales, Dunda Porter and Brown Stout, sold at very low prices.

INFECTION IN THE AIR.
Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic diseases. They have not yet succeeded, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the autumn, early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to secure it against this pernicious agent, neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced they may in a ware be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that it is pernicious alkaloid, a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver, or regulate the secretions in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. It is aperient and sub-bilious as well as directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It restores the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthful perspiration and induces quiet sleep. As a safeguard it has no rival. Cases of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards,
Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given that the Assessor of the 32d Collection District of Pennsylvania will attend at his office, No. 82 FOURTH AVENUE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 19th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to receive and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessment or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors returned in the Annual List for the year 1870.
RUSSELL SHERETT,
apl15:r89 Assessor 32d District, Pa.

FREE LUNCH
At the Opening of
WOLTERS' RESTAURANT,
No. 4 Sixth Avenue,
MONDAY & TUESDAY, April 18th and 19th.
apl5

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM my friends that I have removed from New Castle, Pa., to Allegheny City, with a view to the practice of my profession. My "old comrades" and correspondents will please note the change of address. Office and residence, 33 FEDERAL STREET, (Colorado Row,) near Suspension Bridge, Allegheny. Office Hours, 7½ till 8½ A. M., 12 to 2, and 6 to 8 P. M.
apl5:r95-d&T DANIEL LEASURE, M. D.

JOHN GILLESPIE.
CHIMNEYS SWEPT.
All orders left at Post Office Box 775, or at No. 14 Strawberry alley, between Liberty and Smithfield Sts., promptly attended to. apl5:r94

DISSOLUTION—Notice is hereby given that, having sold all of my interest in the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, Glass Manufacturers of Pittsburgh, I have ceased to be a member of said firm.
SARDIS T. DUFF.
PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1870. apl5:r90

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
Mutual Benefit
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$ 8,364,615
Dividends or Return Premiums declared	11,189,389
Assets Subject to all Liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,348,640
Number of members, 40,000	
Amount insured	130,000,000

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two Ordered to be Paid in 1871.

The above Statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the Dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or Officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful Trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

This brief notice is offered as a substitute for the more elaborate and attractive advertisements sometimes used to present the claims of a Life Insurance Company.

Reports, Tables and other information on the subject furnished gratis, at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

DIRECTORS:
LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY MCFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. S. MCKNIGHT, JOSIAH O. LOW,
A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
RANDLH GREENE, WILLIAM F. DAY,
L. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
WM. F. DAY, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

S. M. LOVERIDGE,
General Agent,
(SECOND FLOOR.)
Cor. Wood Street and Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

CONSTANT ATTRACTIONS!
SILK AND CLOTH
MANTLES,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(Successors to BATES & BELL,)
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Offer a New Stock
CHEAP.
ON A PAR
WITH GOLD.
OUR NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Buyers Should Call and See
Choice and Attractive Goods
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
apl5
THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Paper British Cotton Stockings.
AT 30 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
35 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET
mh17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
MANY GOOD BARGAINS,
SUCH AS
At 12 1-2c., Light and Dark Calicos.
At 22c., Double Width Poplins.
At 25c., Extra Wide Double Warp Poplins
At $2, Black Silks—a decided bargain.
At 6 1-4c., Good Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 25c., Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs—a great bargain
At 6c., Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs.
LATEST NOVELTIES
OF THE
Season
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves,
Parasols, of the latest styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
REGISTERED BONDS,
having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.
These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.
FOR SALE AT THE
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1870.
IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the
County, State, Poor, Work House and Improvement Taxes for 1870,
On and after the 1st day of MAY, 1870.
Said taxes can be paid at this office until

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 86 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. H. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. H. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business. jel6:s4

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April, 16 1870.

The very decidedly cash basis statement has given the markets a firmer tone. The decrease in discounts shows the banks are pursuing a more conservative course, and the increase in legal tenders shows greater strength in the reserve, although the specie held by the banks has decreased by demands for custom duties.

The gold market shows remarkable strength aside from the speculative movements of the cliques, who aim at forcing up the premium some days before the May interest will come on the market, in order to force up stocks and to find means of selling out their long gold bought between 113 and 114.

The government bond market is only spasmodically strong, and relapses immediately after every slight advance, closely following gold in its movements. The constant large supply of bonds comes from the interior from parties who seem to think that the funding bill will finally pass, and will carry with it all bonds.

Stocks are kept up and may go higher on small transactions. The cliques own nearly every share of stock on the list, and are compelled to buy and make nominal sales in order to sustain quotations, no outside buyers appearing willing to take the stocks off their hands.

Money was in good demand all week, but was easier on Saturday. The local market is well supplied for first class paper.

There is a daily increasing demand for our local securities, but only at a discount.

Business was dull for the past week.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 113¼; Silver, 110; Eighty one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 111¼; do. 1865, Consols, 109¾; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 110; Ten Forties, 106¼; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 38; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 92¾; Reading, 99¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 88¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 98¼; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105¾; Chicago & North Western, 73¼; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 85¾; Erie, 24¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per &	9.55	$5.65
Paris, per franc	22	24¼
Berlin, thaler	81¾	84
Frankfort, florins	47¾	49¾

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 16, 1870.

General trade is more active this week but not yet satisfactory to merchants. Imports $6,423,428, including $2,136,875 dry goods. Exports: $425,139 specie; $3,215,617 produce.

Sub-Treasury paid out $99,387 coin interest and received $3,213,167 for custom.

Bank statement favorable: Loans $289,681,521; decrease $2,189,667. Specie $26,879,513; decrease $1,904,179. Circulation $33,694,268; decrease $55,995. Deposits $202,913,989; increase $1,161,955. Legal Tenders $6,018,004; increase $2,606,407.

Money easier at 5@9 on call. Sterling dull at 8½@9. Gold unsettled and opened at 113¾; fell to 113¼; closed at 113¾. Carrying rates 2@4% and 1 32 paid for borrowing. Clearances $67,000,000.

Governments strong. Coupons 81, 14½@14¾; do 62-12¼@12⅝; do 64, 10¾@11; do, 65, 11¼@11⅝; do new 10¾@10⅝; do 67, 10¾@10⅞; do 68, 10¾@10⅝; do 10-40's 6⅝@7; currency 6s 11¾@13; State bonds strong, new Tennessee liberally dealt in; Missouri 92½; old Tennessee 59¾; new 56¾.

Stocks firm: Canton, 70; Cumberland, 30¼; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 40½; Mariposa, 16½; Preferred, 15½; Water Power, 16¾; Hartford and Erie, 4½; Adams' Express, 61¼; Wells and Fargo, 19; American, 38; United States, 43; Pacific Mail, 37; New York Central, 92¾; Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 142¾; Reading, 99¾; M. Cent'l, 119¾; L. S., 88½; Illinois Central, 139½; Pittsburgh, 99¾; Northwestern, 73¾; do. preferred, 83¾; Rock Island, 105¾; Fort Wayne, 92¾; 106½; St. Paul, 59¾; do. preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 48¾; do. preferred, 76; Fort Wayne 92¾; Terre Haute, 38; do. preferred, 65; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 112¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; St. Joe, 106¾; C. C. & C., 74¾.

Bullion prices: Franklin, 9; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 18.

Sub-Treasury balance $85,231,397, including $2,037,687 in currency.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 16, 1870.

Trade generally seems to be falling off somewhat, and it begins to look as if the rush was over, for the time being at least, and the dull season is rapidly drawing near. There is not so much excitement in grain as there has been and with increased new arrivals, prices are barely maintained—both dealers and consumers are disposed to be cautious, and not inclined to carry much stock, being apprehensive of a decline. The Provisions market is firm and more active, and compared with last week prices are higher. There is also more activity in the grocery market, and the sales particularly of Sugars and Coffees are large; there is not so much "cutting" going on as there has been, and not the same disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales, that there was a week or two ago.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 85@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9c@9¼; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Scarce and firmer but unchanged. We continue to quote at $3,00 @4,00 for fair to prime, and $4,50 for choice.

BUTTER—Continues dull and drooping, and prime to choice fresh roll cannot be quoted above 33@35c. Common butter is hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

CHEESE—Unchanged; Western Reserve, 15; Hburg, 15¼; Ohio Factory, 16; Ohio Goshen 16½@17; York State Goshen 17@17¾.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Bells Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is unchanged; 23@23½ for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 25 in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull and prices drooping. Sales of Apples at and prices drooping. Sales of Apples at 5¼@6¼. Peaches at 7@8 for quarters, and 8¼@9¼ for fair to bright halves. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged—holders generally asking 18 cts.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active but the demand is mainly local and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $4,75@5,25 for spring, and $5,50@5,75 for winter, and $6,50@7 for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—There is no wheat offering in this market and in the absence of sales, quotations are nominal at $1,12@1,16 for fair to prime Red. Oats a shade weaker under the influence of large supplies by the banks has decreased by demands for custom duties.

The gold market shows remarkable strength aside from the speculative movements of the cliques, who aim at forcing up the premium some days before the May interest will come on the market, in order to force up stocks and to find means of selling out their long gold bought between 113 and 114.

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Bank statement favorable: Loans $289,681,521; decrease $2,189,667. Specie $26,879,513; decrease $1,904,179. Circulation $33,694,268; decrease $55,995. Deposits $202,913,989; increase $1,161,955. Legal Tenders $6,018,004; increase $2,606,407.

Money easier at 5@9 on call. Sterling dull at 8½@9. Gold unsettled and opened at 113¾; fell to 113¼; closed at 113¾. Carrying rates 2@4% and 1 32 paid for borrowing. Clearances $67,000,000.

Governments strong. Coupons 81, 14½@14¾; do 62-12¼@12⅝; do 64, 10¾@11; do, 65, 11¼@11⅝; do new 10¾@10⅝; do 67, 10¾@10⅞; do 68, 10¾@10⅝; do 10-40's 6⅝@7; currency 6s 11¾@13; State bonds strong, new Tennessee liberally dealt in; Missouri 92½; old Tennessee 59¾; new 56¾.

Stocks firm: Canton, 70; Cumberland, 30¼; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 40½; Mariposa, 16½; Preferred, 15½; Water Power, 16¾; Hartford and Erie, 4½; Adams' Express, 61¼; Wells and Fargo, 19; American, 38; United States, 43; Pacific Mail, 37; New York Central, 92¾; Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 142¾; Reading, 99¾; M. Cent'l, 119¾; L. S., 88½; Illinois Central, 139½; Pittsburgh, 99¾; Northwestern, 73¾; do. preferred, 83¾; Rock Island, 105¾; Fort Wayne, 92¾; 106½; St. Paul, 59¾; do. preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 48¾; do. preferred, 76; Fort Wayne 92¾; Terre Haute, 38; do. preferred, 65; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 112¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; St. Joe, 106¾; C. C. & C., 74¾.

Bullion prices: Franklin, 9; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 18.

Sub-Treasury balance $85,231,397, including $2,037,687 in currency.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 16, 1870.

Trade generally seems to be falling off somewhat, and it begins to look as if the rush was over, for the time being at least, and the dull season is rapidly drawing near. There is not so much excitement in grain as there has been and with increased new arrivals, prices are barely maintained—both dealers and consumers are disposed to be cautious, and not inclined to carry much stock, being apprehensive of a decline. The Provisions market is firm and more active, and compared with last week prices are higher. There is also more activity in the grocery market, and the sales particularly of Sugars and Coffees are large; there is not so much "cutting" going on as there has been, and not the same disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales, that there was a week or two ago.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 85@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9c@9¼; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Scarce and firmer but unchanged. We continue to quote at $3,00 @4,00 for fair to prime, and $4,50 for choice.

BUTTER—Continues dull and drooping, and prime to choice fresh roll cannot be quoted above 33@35c. Common butter is hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—May be quoted at $1,75@2 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

CHEESE—Unchanged; Western Reserve, 15; Hburg, 15¼; Ohio Factory, 16; Ohio Goshen 16½@17; York State Goshen 17@17¾.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Bells Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is unchanged; 23@23½ for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 25 in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull and prices drooping. Sales of Apples at and prices drooping. Sales of Apples at 5¼@6¼. Peaches at 7@8 for quarters, and 8¼@9¼ for fair to bright halves. Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged—holders generally asking 18 cts.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active but the demand is mainly local and moderate demand at $1,10@1,12. Corn dull and lower at 84@86c. Oats unchanged at 54@60. Rye steady at 90 @95c. Barley dull at 80@95c for spring and $1@1,05 for fall. Cotton firmer and unchanged, middling 21¾c. Whisky firmer, closing at 97@98c. Mess pork irregular; 200 bbls choice city brand sold at $28,50; ordinary brands offered at $28,50. Bulk meats firm, but quiet; shoulders 10¾c, sides 13¾@14¾c and 15c for clear rib and clear. Bacon firm and in fair demand for clear rib sides but new out of smoke; they could bring 15¾c, but were held at 15¾c, clear 16¼c, but held at 16¾c; shoulders sold at 11¾ @12c, chiefly the latter rate. Lard quiet; city rendered 15¾@16s for kettle; no steam rendered offering. Butter dull but for all but choice: fresh white is scarce and brings 33@36c. Eggs dull at 17c, shippers' count. Lard oil firm at $1,25 @1,28. Linseed oil dull at 90@92c. Clover seed scarce and firm at 16@16¾c. Timothy seed scarce, but little offering in market; it sold at $6@6,25.

Beef cattle in light supply and few offering; market firm at $6@7,75. Hogs in demand at $8@9,25 gross.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Flour dull at $3,80@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat 2 @2½c higher, closing firm at 78¾@78¾c for No 2; this afternoon the market was irregular at 78¼c cash, and 79¼c seller May. Corn firm and 2¼@3c higher, closing at 85¾@86c for No 2; this afternoon the market was firm at 85¾@86¼c cash and seller May. Oats 2@2¼c higher, closing at 44¾@44¾c for No 2. Rye steady and quiet at 73@75c for No 2. Barley nominal. Highwines firm at $1,01 for Iron bound. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork closed at $28. Lard at 15¾@15¾c. Receipts for past 24 hours—Flour 5 050 bbls; wheat 15,850 bush; corn 27,880 bush; oats 7,588 bush; rye 1,440 bush; barley 5,880 bush; hogs 3,373. Shipments—Flour 4,068 bbls; wheat 96,711 bush; corn 27,660 bush; oats 31,092 bush; rye 3,960 bush; barley 4,200 bush; hogs 1,786 head.

Cattle dull and 20@25c lower at $4,50@ 7,75 for common to prime shipping beeves. Hogs quiet and 10@15c lower at $8,00@8,90 for common to choice.

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Latest.—Cotton is very firm, holders asking higher rates; sales middling at 22@22¼c; sales 3,500 bales; net receipts for two days 5,856 bales; exports 13,566 bales; stock 162,680 bales.

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BUFFALO, April 16.—Cattle market closed ½c lower than last week. A few choice cows were sold over. A large number were shipped in first hands. The closing rates were 7@8¾c for shipping stock; receipts for the week, 7,310 head. Hogs: receipts for the week, 9,318 head; market closed fair at $9@9,50 for shipping stock; very extra $9,75. Sheep: total receipts 600 head; market closed dull at $5@6,50 for all kinds.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Cotton dull with middling at 21¾c. Flour $5. Wheat $1,05@1,20. Corn $1. Oats 61c. Rye 90c. Groceries dull. Sugar 11¾c. Pork $29. Bacon 12@15¾@16¾c. Bulk Meats 11@10@15¾c. Lard 16c. Hams 17c. Whisky 97c. Tobacco: sales 181 hhds at $5@5,75 for trash to medium bright; market firm.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Flour firm and fairly active. Wheat firm, Maryland red $1,45@1,50. White corn $1,05@1,06, mixed firm at $1,08. Oats quiet at 62@ 65c. Mess pork $29; bacon firm; rib sides 16¼; clear sides 16¾@17, should ders 13c, hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 16¾@17. Whiskey firm at $1,02@1,12½.

BUFFALO, April 16.—Flour neglected. Wheat, oats and rye inactive. Barley quiet: sales of 3 cars four rowed Canada at 80c in store. Peas nominal at 90c in store. Seeds quiet. $7 for timothy. $4,50 for medium clover. Mess pork dull at $27,75. Lard dull at 17@17¼c. High wines nominal at $1.

CLEVELAND, April 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn—nothing doing. Oats held at 52c for No 2 state. Rye firm and held at 90@95c Barley quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and held at 22¾c for refined on spot, $5,15 for crude.

TOLEDO, April 16.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No 1 white Michigan held at $1,30, regular do $1,14, amber Michigan $1,03¾, No 1 red $1,09, No 2 do $1,02¾. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats lc better; No 1 55¾c, No 2 52c. Clover seed $9,75.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Flour, Rye and Wheat are unchanged. Corn is in good demand and higher, yellow selling at $1@1,10. Oats dull at 62@64c. Petroleum is quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1,02.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Flour dull: city double extra $4 25@4 50. Wheat steady at 84¾c for No. 1, and 77¾c for No. 2. Oats firm at 44c for No. 2. Corn, rye and barley unchanged.

DETROIT, April 16.—Flour: choice in fair demand at $6. Wheat firm; extra white No. 1, $1,18. Oats: State 53c. Barley $1,55 per cental. Clover Seed very scarce at $10,30.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 16—1 car potatoes, 10 bbls do, Vangorder & S; 6 do onions, 1 car potatoes, Woodworth & D; 15 bbls sizing, W Fiscus & Son; 39 sks flaxseed, J W Thursby; 100 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, Adams & Austin; 5 do whisky, H McSwiggin; 2 do do, S Applebaum; 4 kgs butter, 6 pkgs onions, Voigt, M & Co; 9 bgs c seed, 48 bgs barley, 12 do rye, 30 do oats, H Rea Jr; 1 car oats, Bricker & Co; 8 pkgs rags, Watt, Lang & Co; 3 do eggs, W D Cooper & Co; 3 bbls onions, 10 do eggs, S Devol; 43 bdls shovels, Myers & Armour; 6 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 1 car potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 20 bdls broom handles, W Shurdorf; 50 bbls whisky, A G McGrew; 30 bxs soap, W M Gormley; 200 bbls flour, owner.

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CINCINNATI, April 16.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in light supply and unchanged. Corn dull at 71¾c. Oats dull and lower at 84@86c. Oats unchanged at 54@60. Rye steady at 90 @95c. Barley dull at 80@95c for spring and $1@1,05 for fall. Cotton firmer and unchanged, middling 21¾c. Whisky firmer, closing at 97@98c. Mess pork irregular; 200 bbls choice city brand sold at $28,50; ordinary brands offered at $28,50. Bulk meats firm, but quiet; shoulders 10¾c, sides 13¾@14¾c and 15c for clear rib and clear. Bacon firm and in fair demand for clear rib sides but new out of smoke; they could bring 15¾c, but were held at 15¾c, clear 16¼c, but held at 16¾c; shoulders sold at 11¾ @12c, chiefly the latter rate. Lard quiet; city rendered 15¾@16s for kettle; no steam rendered offering. Butter dull but for all but choice: fresh white is scarce and brings 33@36c. Eggs dull at 17c, shippers' count. Lard oil firm at $1,25 @1,28. Linseed oil dull at 90@92c. Clover seed scarce and firm at 16@16¾c. Timothy seed scarce, but little offering in market; it sold at $6@6,25.

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CINCINNATI, April 16.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in light supply

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary yesterday with 8¼ feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather showery and considerably cooler, the Mercury at 1 P. M. marking 52.

The Messenger, Pittsburgh to Missouri river, was at Cairo on Friday.

Henry Key, (colored) steward on the Kate Putnam, was drowned on Saturday about eleven o'clock, in the Monongahela river. It seems that he had been on board the Believernon, moored alongside the Putnam, and in attempting to step from the former to the latter, missed his footing and fell into the river. It is supposed that he must have been injured by the fall, probably striking the guards of one boat or the other; otherwise he might have been rescued. The deceased was about 35 years of age, is represented as being a quiet and industerous man, and leaves a family.

The Kate Putnam departed for Nashville on Saturday evening with a fair trip, and she will doubtless fill out below. We are not sure, but we presume Henderson and Hamilton were her pilots.

The Believernon, Capt. Darragh, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi.

The steamer Red Wing departed Saturday evening with a good freight list, and quite a number of passengers. Pilots—John Ferguson and Wm. Clarke.

The Mary Davage, Capt. Motheral, with Mr. A. J. Haslett, in the office, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

Capt. Hugh Campbell is making a trip on the St. Charles for Capt. Drane.

The Savanna, with a good trip, departed for the St.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

But One Left.

We have but one more room to let in the "GAZETTE Building." It is a very desirable room on the second floor, fronting on Smithfield street. Terms very low for the location. Call at the Counting Room, first floor.

Mayor Callow had nine common cases before him yesterday morning.

Mrs. Nesbitt had her pocket picked in the Diamond market Saturday morning. She lost $35.

The notorious "Cal" Black was committed to jail yesterday by Mayor Callow for vagrancy.

High street, from Webster to Fifth avenue, is being repaired with new cobble and gravel.

The Alderman in Allegheny had nothing to do on Saturday. Not a single information was made before them.

Several hundred dollars were bet on the answer to the problem given in the GAZETTE last week. The odd numbers always win—50.23.

Street Commissioner Linderman was busily engaged last evening keeping the drops on Fifth and Seventh avenue sewers from filling up.

Assault and Battery.—Christ. Schiff made information before Justice Krehan, Saturday, charging Conrad Wehrlinn, with assault and battery. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

On Saturday morning Alderman Thomas committed to jail for ten days, Maria Jorden, for disorderly conduct. She annoyed Cyrus Shade, who was instrumental in having her put out of his way.

Prosperity.—An exchange encourages the young by the example of a "youth who, with only his two hands and a crow bar, entered a jewelry store, and now he is living in a large stone residence in Sing Sing."

Commissions Received.—The Register has received the following commissions for Notaries Public: F. A. M. Krebs, Pittsburgh; Thos. Simpson, Pittsburgh; R. T. Morris, Pittsburgh; D. S. Smith, Pittsburgh.

Till Tapping — Retail dealers and others who wish to secure their funds from till tappers should procure the Improved Money Drawer. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Sold by Fairbank, Morse & Co., No. 102 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

John Simpson, a resident of Allegheny, got on a Manchester car, Saturday night, in an intoxicated condition, and annoyed the conductor to such an extent that he was given over to a policeman. Yesterday morning Mayor Callow fined him $25 and costs, which he paid and was released.

James Richardson attempted to jump on a car of the Central Passenger Railway Saturday morning. He missed his footing, however, and fell with one arm under the wheel. The limb was crushed so badly that it will have to be amputated. The accident occurred on Fourth avenue, near Wood street.

Left for Home.—Messrs. Crosier & Whitman, connected with the public works of St. Louis, left for that city on Saturday night. They were shown all worthy objects of interest to be seen in these two cities during their stay by the Allegheny officials, who were their guests a short time ago.

W. A. Gildenfenney, of No. 45 Fifth avenue, sends us Demorest's Monthly, Putnam's Magazine, Galaxy and Frank Leslie. Demorest and Frank Leslie contain numerous fashion plates, which will interest our lady friends. In Putnam is an able article on "Political Degeneracy and its Remedy."

Spiritualism vs. Ventriloquism—Which is it? The Invisible Lady, who has been holding her socials at Burnell's Museum during the past week, has amused and really mystified us more than we at first liked to confess, but we found so many ladies and gentlemen who were similarly situated that we own the truth. We shall try and unravel the mystery.

Drenched—Wm. Canlon made information before Justice Hoffman, Saturday, charging Simon Coursan with assault and battery. It appears that the prosecutor was the owner of two pigs which had strayed away from his premises, and he went to defendant's house and accused him of stealing them, when defendant threw a bucket of water on him. A warrant was issued.

Street Commissioner Linderman has notified all holders of property fronting on Wylie avenue, from Crawford street to Kirkpatrick street, to have pavements, according to law, in front of their property inside of twenty days, or he will have it done, charging the owners for the same. All persons interested should see to it at once, as we know he is determined to have the sidewalks paved.

"Where Can I Get it Well Done?"—Our friends who desire to have their grading and paving done in the best and most durable style of workmanship can have the above question fully answered by applying to the firm of Campbell & Gardner. They are honest men and do their work honestly. They are practical men and do their work substantially. They are liberal men and do their work at prices to suit the times.

A passenger got aboard the fast line on the Pan Handle Road on Saturday morning, at Pittsburgh, with a ticket for Mansfield. When the conductor passed through the car he informed the man the train did not stop at Mansfield. The man then resumed his seat, and when the train was about a mile east of Bargerstown, running at reduced speed, he jumped off. A broken leg was the result of the leap. This is the second accident of this kind that has occurred within two weeks.

Coal and Farm Lands at Auction.—See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for particulars of the several large tracts of valuable coal and farming lands in Robinson Township, on Campbell's Run, within a mile of Mansfield Station on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, about six miles from Pittsburgh, which will be sold at his auction rooms to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. These lands are favorably located and in good condition. Such excellent opportunity is seldom offered for investment in coal and farming lands.

The beautiful scenery among the Alleghany Mountains attracts hundreds of tourists over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in preference to any other line at this season of the year. Spring is now clothing our mountains in living green, and, of all the middle States, Pennsylvania presents the grandest mountain views in springtime. The completion of the Connellsville road will open up and render accessible another portion of Pennsylvania's beautiful scenery, some of it even surpassing in beauty and grandeur that along the line of the Pennsylvania Road.

"Redbird" Again.—A report was current some months ago that "Redbird" Dickson had been executed at St. Joseph, Missouri, for the murder of a peddler. It was hardly correct. "Redbird" turned up in the flesh yesterday morning before Mayor Callow, and was sent to the workhouse for ninety days. He had attracted the attention of the police the evening previous by getting on a lark, and attempting to spend the evening in an old brick yard near the outer depot, Second ward. He says he has been "down the river," wasn't at "St. Joe," and hasn't been executed as he "knows on."

The Right Man.

It requires but one visit to No. 4 Sixth avenue, formerly the "Savage House," now Wolters' Restaurant, to convince any one that Charles Wolters is "the right man in the right place." Since the proprietorship of the establishment passed into his hands it has been renovated throughout, and everything has a neat, clean and inviting appearance. Mrs. Wolters, a most estimable lady, superintends the culinary department, and a more inviting restaurant is not to be found in the city. Free lunch to-day and to-morrow.

How It Ended.

Louis Gehm, who was arrested at the instance of Dr. Witmore, of Philadelphia, was discharged on Saturday. The Doctor came in response to a telegram informing him of the arrest, and the matter was amicably settled. It appears that Gehm and the Doctor were drinking together at Altoona, and the Doctor left the room for a few moments, leaving his pocket book on the table, and when he returned both Gehm and the pocket book had disappeared. Gehm admitted the theft, paid the doctor one hundred dollars in cash, and gave him a note with good security for the remainder. So the matter ended.

CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPY.

Preaching to Deaf Mutes—An Unique Service.

Since the success of the Deaf Mute School in our city, an account of which we published some months since, the attention of the benevolent and Christian community has been greatly attracted to this unfortunate class of the community. The interest awakened in them has been of a most beneficial character, and resulted in a large amount of good in their behalf. The day school and the Sunday school having both proved eminently successful, the benevolent philanthropists engaged in the work looked about for some further means of adding to their happiness and elevation. The result has been the establishment of a regular Sabbath day service, so that these poor unfortunates are now almost as well cared for as those more favored in many other respects.

These services date back to November 28, 1869, when one Sabbath morning the mutes in attendance at the school, and such others as could be prevailed upon to come, were assembled in the gallery of the Rev. Dr. John G. Brown's church, Diamond street, which had been set apart for their use.

The attempt was then for the first time made to bring the regular preaching services within the scope of their understanding. The subject had been under consideration for some time and it had been hoped to procure a special instructor for the work. The great attendant expense, however, rendered this plan impossible.

At length the teacher of the Day School, Miss Sarah Woodside, a lady who, though not a mute, was well versed in the sign language, consented to take the position. The attendance the first day was quite large, and demonstrated the fact that if such an enterprise could be sustained, it would be enthusiastically entered into by those for whose special benefit it was arranged. The experiment was a success the first day, and since that time every Sabbath morning has found this new element in the allotted place among the hearers with their instructress, apparently as deeply interested in the service as any who compose the company of listeners.

We were present yesterday at one of these services and were much interested in what occurred. About thirteen mutes were in attendance, together with Miss Woodside. The exercise is very simple, and yet very unique. The mutes being instructed in the school can all read, and therefore have no difficulty in reading the morning lesson with the preacher, which it has been thrown to them. In this way the opening exercises are gone through with until the prayer. When the minister begins this devotion, the interpreter takes her station in a central position and by means of the sign language, understood by them beforehand, rapidly follows him, translating as fast as the words are uttered.

The rapidity with which this is done seems marvellous when looked upon, but is readily understood by the mutes, whose countenances give indication of their interest. In the same manner the sermon was gone through with. Rev. Dr. Brown yesterday morning preached an excellent and very practical discourse from Revelations, 22d chapter, 2d verse, his theme being the "Tree of Life." The sermon occupied nearly an hour, and yet was interpreted clearly and rapidly, without pause or apparent weariness on the part of either teacher or mute. That they had a clear conception of what was said was evident from the manner in which it was received.

Thus the service is conducted every Sabbath morning, no evening service being held. It is said none of the mutes are ever absent unless through sickness or some unavoidable detention. In this respect their conduct might be very agreeably recommended as an example to some, not only in their own, but in other congregations in the city.

The result has been most gratifying. Already nine of the mutes have united with the church, and evidently fully appreciate their position. Recently the rite of baptism was administered to two of them. Gradually they are coming, and it is sanguinely expected that in a short time all will be found within the pales of the church. Thus one of the greatest difficulties in their elevation and education, the training of their moral faculties will be surmounted. The enterprise thus far has been crowned with the greatest success, and the future is full of hope.

The highest praise is due Rev. Dr. Brown, for his efforts in this cause, which is but another testimonial to his devotion and earnestness as a minister. Miss Woodside, who so generously contributes her invaluable services to the furtherance of the object deserve every commendation. Her reward, however, comes in the increased influence she has over her pupils, and the consummation with which she is regarded. The enterprise is something unique, but yet cannot but enlist the sympathies and best feelings of every christian philanthropist for its continued success and prosperity.

INJUNCTION DISMISSED.

The Case of Carr vs. The First National Bank—Injunction to Restrain Respondents from Removing a Party Wall—Motion to Continue Refused.

In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, a full bench being present, Judge Sterrett delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Carr vs. The First National Bank of Pittsburgh, which we a petition for an injunction to restrain the respondents from removing a partition wall. The facts of the case having been published it is only necessary to state what disposition was made of the matter.

It will be remembered that a preliminary injunction was granted, and on a motion to continue, the case was argued. The opinion of the Court was on the motion to continue.

Judge Sterrett stated that he had not had time to prepare or write out an opinion. It was his duty however to deliver the opinion of the majority of the court in the case, the court was divided in regard to the matter, he and Judge Collier were of opinion that the injunction should not be continued, from which opinion Judge Stowe dissented. As the opinion of the court the motion to continue the injunction was denied.

Judge Stowe stated that he had made a very thorough examination of the matter and was compelled to dissent from the opinion of the court.

Mr. Marshall said that in order to have this question settled finally he hoped a written opinion would be filed so that it might be carried up to and decided by the Supreme court.

Judge Sterrett replied that he would file an opinion at as early a day as possible.

BURGLARY.

Three Men Enter a House and Are Found Under a Bed.

From the many depredations perpetrated in this city by thieves and burglars it would not have been unreasonable to suppose that all that class of scoundrels who "eat the bread of idleness," and live upon the honest labor of other men, had congregated here, and that they had found not only a rich field for their operations, but a perfectly safe one in which to pursue their nefarious avocations. But such a presumption would have been erroneous. The thieves and burglars are not all in this city, or if they are they do not confine their operations within its limits.

On Monday evening, the 11th instant, Simon Couch, of Scott township, having been visiting a neighbor, accompanied by his wife, returned home about nine o'clock, and on entering the house discovered that some one had been about the premises during his absence. A further investigation proved such to be the case, and that the intruders were still in the house, as he found Henry Couch and two other men under a bed in a room upstairs. The parties when discovered managed to escape, and so rapid was their exit that Mr. Couch was unable to recognize but one of the party. He made information before Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, on Saturday, charging Henry Couch with burglary. Henry was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail for a hearing.

A Fat Thief.

Not having had the pleasure of an acquaintance with August Magler, the subject of this notice, or an opportunity to "interview" him, we are not prepared to say whether he has a superabundance of "oily concrete substance deposited in the cells of the adipose or cellular membrane" or not, but Justice Krehan has been informed that said Magler was entrusted with a quantity of fat, which he appropriated to his own use. Magler was employed by a butcher on the South Side as driver and a few days since was directed to take a load of soap fat to a soap factory and return to his employer the money received therefor. He took the fat but failed to make any return to his employer. The question is whether he stole the fat or only "embezzled" the money after he sold the fat. The latter is what Philip Koos, his employer, charges him with in an information before the justice above named. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

THAT PROBLEM.

The Correct Answer.

The correct answer to the mathematical problem published last week, and which excited so much attention, is, according to the way the question was propounded, $50.23 due the town (and the whisky on hand) by the agent. From among some three hundred answers we select at random one giving the solution which, we may remark, is the same as that published on Saturday, arriving at the same result. The following parties have, up to this writing, put in correct answers in addition to those published on Saturday: Miss Annie Best, Miss Hattie McCreery, (New Castle), M. Hanrahan, Nathan Jones, H. M. Long, Theo. E. Tack, A. McBride, (Fayette), Edw. Munn, Sam'l Dowdle, (Woods Run), T. J. Ribleck, J. L. Benedict, (Altoona), H. M. Evans, (Ebensburg), H. Collins, (Johnstown), P. Fowler, (Alliance, O.), Chas. F. Lea, (14 years old), R.T. & M'Millan, (Duff's College), J. A. Emery, W. W. McCandless, H. Cozzens, (Oil City), Alonzo Jno. Keep and four anonymous.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Below please find detailed form of solving "the problem" by book keeping, upon the correctness of which I stake my reputation as an accountant. The answer is, the agent owes the town $50.23, the balance of the cash account and the same amount as his books show to be the balance due the town. In reaching this conclusion I assume from the manner in which the problem is stated that the agent

First, is not responsible for the losses in the town's business,

Second, returned to the town the entire amount of liquor on hand.

AGENTS JOURNAL—DAY BOOK ENTRIES.

	Dr.	Cr.
Cash		32 17
To town account—cash invested	32 17	
Merchandise	57 54	
To town account—Liquors invest'd		57 54
Cash	102 97	
To merchandise sold		102 97
Merchandise	59 91	
To cash purchase		59 91
Expense	25 00	
To cash—salary		25 00
Town account	81 37	
To merchandize—Liquors returned		81 37

AGENT'S LEDGER—CASH.

	Dr.	Cr.
Town's investm't	32 17	Purchases	59 91
Sales	102 97	Salary	25 00
		Balance	50 23
	135 14		135 14
To balance	50 23		

TOWN ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Liquor returned	81 37	Cash invested	32 17
To balance profit and loss acc't	8 11	Liquors invested	57 54
Balance due town	50 23		
	89 71	By balance due town	89 71 50 23

MERCHANDIZE.

	Dr.	Cr.
Liquors invested		Sales	102 97
by town	57 54	Liquors returned	
Purchases	59 91	to town	81 37
To profit and loss account	15 89		
	134 34		134 34

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
To salary	25 00	By profit and loss	25 00

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	Dr.	Cr.
To balance ex-pense account	25 00	By balance merchandize acc't	15 89
		Balance net loss to town account	8 11
	25 00		25 00

The following is an abstract of the Town Ledger as it should appear against the agent:

AGENT'S ACCOUNT

	Dr.	Cr.
To cash paid him	32 17	By Liquors returned	81 37
To Liquors invested	57 54	By profit and loss	8 11
	89 71	By balance	50 23 89 71
To balance	50 23		

There is a simple method of getting the answer by the following course of reasoning:

First, In doing a cash business as this agent did his assets consisted always entirely of cash and merchandise, and he had no liabilities than his own to the town.

Second, Not being responsible for loss in trading, he discharges all obligation to the town when he returns to it the cash and merchandise on hand at the time of giving up the office.

Third, Having returned the merchandise, he still owes the balance of his cash account, as follows:

CASH.

	Dr.	Cr.
Cash rec'd from town	32 17	Cash Purchases	59 91
Cash rec'd from sales	102 97	Salary paid	25 00
		Balance to be paid to town	50 23
	135 14		135 14

A. W. SMITH,
Book Keeper with Sam'l Baird.

PARKER'S LANDING.

A Hard Place and Hard People—Notes of the Doings in that Section.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 8, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been spending the last five weeks in the great "Oil Region" of Pennsylvania, and particularly Parker's Landing, and perhaps a slight sketch of this modern Sodom would not come amiss, and might, perhaps, interest some of the many readers of your excellent paper, the GAZETTE.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad is on the north side of the Allegheny river, and the town of Parker's Landing is on the west side of the river, opposite the depot of the same name. There is no bridge across the river at this point, the only way of crossing is in a skiff or ferry boat. We crossed in the ferry boat. The passenger train was almost deserted, all appeared to be bound for Parker's Landing. The only talk was Parker's, oil, shares, money &c., &c. We landed on the opposite side of the river, and then stepped ashore. The landing was nothing but mud, mud. We hunted for the main street, expecting to find it some better; but, alas, if anything it was worse. Some parts had a board walk, but most of it had none. I shall not soon forget the remarks made by some of our passengers on landing in the mud. Some of the party belonged to the free and easy class, and they were not particular in their remarks. The town received its name from the owner of the land on which the town is built. I understood Mr. Parker was offered three hundred thousand dollars for his interest and refused it. The town is built on a narrow strip of bottom land, extending along the river for about one mile and perhaps ten rods wide. It was here that oil was first discovered in this region some two years ago; the best wells pump seventy barrels per day, some as low as five. The oil sells at about four dollars per barrel at the well. It requires a capital of five thousand dollars to put down a well. A full crew of hands consists of six, formed into two reliefs of three men each, an engineer, driller and blacksmith, at about three and one-half dollars per hand; they work twelve hours, going on at noon and off at midnight. It requires about ninty days to drill a well. They generally go down ten hundred and fifty feet. I was told by some of the operators that the old wells are beginning to fail. There are quite a number of new ones going down back of Parker's on the bluff, some three hundred feet above the level that Parker's Landing is built on, and also some up the river about five miles, at a place called Foxton. It is surprising the number of saloons and gambling dens. I saw three-card monte played and hundreds of dollars change hands on the train, and was told that counterfeit greenbacks could be bought for twenty dollars on the hundred so near like the genuine that old bankers had failed to detect them. If any of the readers should visit this place, I would advise them to call at Geslart & Co.'s Hotel, opposite the Adams House, on the bluff, in what is called Lawrenceburg. I fear I am tiring the patience of some of your readers, so I shall close for the present. OILDOM.

Report of the Petroleum Producers Association for March, 1870.

The Oil City *Times*, of Saturday, contained the report of the Petroleum Producing Association for March, from which we take the following statistics:

Number of barrels of oil on hand at the wells in the fifty-one districts represented, 119,732; number of barrels of oil delivered from wells during the month, 354,400; total, 474,132—deduct barrels on hand at close of February, 123,841, and we have as the production for March, 350,291, or an avsrage per day of 11,299 barrels from 2,152 producing wells, and of each well of 5¼ barrels per day. During the month there were 439 wells in the process of drilling, and 118 new ones commenced, nine completed and 48 abandoned. Operations were renewed at 12 old abandoned wells. In oil tanks on the 1st of April there were stored 263,315 barrels of crude.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Jennings, on Second avenue, near the Kensington mills, on Saturday afternoon, by which a little child, Mary Jennings, aged four years, was very severely scalded. Mrs Jennings was engaged in her usual Saturday work and had just filled a tub with boiling water, which she left standing on the kitchen floor and went out of the house a few moments, not intending to be gone but a short time. She had scarcely left the room when the child ran to the tub and fell in. The mother heard it scream and ran to its rescue in time to prevent it from drowning, but it was severely scalded, though not fatally. Dr. Roberts was summoned and administered to the little sufferer, who, at last accounts, was in a fair way to recover.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, April 16.—Court met at the usual hour. There was no business of importance transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

145 Lewis vs. Johnson et ux.
157 Weisenberger vs. Kearney's Ex'rs.
175 Taylor & Co. vs. P. & C. Gas, Coal & Coke Co.
108 Irwin vs. Shoffer & Blondon.
152 Appleby vs. Spencer, McKay & Co.
176 Brown for use vs. Owners Steamboat "Reindeer.
91 (o. l.) McMannus vs. A. V. R. R. Co. et al.
92 (o. l.) Trax vs. Same defendants.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Collier and Stowe.

SATURDAY, April 16.—The case of Dollman and wife vs. Gilmore, Straub & Co., previously reported, was resumed and concluded. The jury found for the plaintiff.

In the case of G. W. Cass, assignee of Horace C. Benham vs. the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, a petition was presented asking that the case be certified to the United States Circuit Court. The defendants' counsel, Mr. Stone, held that the defendant was a corporation, existing only under the laws of New Jersey, and under an act of Congress the Federal Courts had jurisdiction. Mr. Chalfant, counsel for plaintiff, held that a corporation was not such a citizen as was contemplated in the Act of Congress, and that the company, having come into this State, was answerable to our State courts, in as much as the cause of action arose in the State. The petition was granted.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

63 Fry vs. Czarnicke.
99 Thomas vs Stein & Mimm.
101 Trustin et. al. vs. Reed.
102 Armstrong vs. Grubbs.
105 Prentz vs. Graff & Campbell.
108 Thompson vs. Reiter.
109 Com. for use vs. Thomas.
112 Thompson vs. Reich et. al.
113 Schlegel et. ux. for use vs. Smith.
116 Dalzell vs. Robinson.
117 Venmos vs. Debacher & Mohr.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY, April 16.—Commonwealth vs. Peter Villurer, surety of the peace. The prosecutor not appearing, complaint dismissed at cost of prosecutor, Lewis Querer.

Commonwealth vs. P. M. Smith, surety of the peace, on oath of George Yeager. Defendant ordered to pay the costs and enter into his own recognizance in the sum of $300 to keep the peace, &c.

Commonwealth vs. George Yeager and John Dietrich, surety of the peace, on oath P. M. Smith. Dismissed at costs of prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Dolan; charge, fraudulently conveying his property to give preference to some and defrauding other creditors, convicted a few days ago, on motion of Attorney Reardon argument for new trial, allowed before a full bench some future day.

Petition of sundry citizens of Chartiers township, presented by Robert Woods, Esq., showing that the supervisors elected at last election for said township refused to serve, and praying the Court to appoint other suitable persons. John H. Large opposed immediate action on the matter, and prayed the matter be delayed until next Saturday. The Court held that the supervisors elect should have filed their bonds within thirty days after the October election; failing to do so the Court declared the office vacant, and appointed William Fairle and John Hodgson supervisors for said township.

Adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

322 Com. vs. Wm. Byerly.
28 " Wm. Cramer.
315 " John Stone.
323 " Fred Sullivan.
324 " Henry Sullivan.
325 " Jeremiah Force, *et al.*
171 " Darby Holland, 4 cases.
246 " Bernadine Decker.
198 " James McKee.
317 " J. T. Sweeny.
239 " Hugh Burton.
22 " James A. McFadden.
268 " Henry Barton.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

Seventh Day's Session—A Minister Expelled.

Conference assembled in the morning at nine o'clock, Bishop Brown presiding. Rev. Mr. Hirly conducted the opening devotional exercises.

The greater part of the session was occupied with the case of Rev. Jesse W. Devine, charged with gross immorality, the specification setting forth that the accused had been guilty of immorality. The committee to whom the matter was referred reported at length, and the report was accepted, when the accused was by vote expelled from the Conference. The Secretary was instructed to notify him and demand his parchments, and if they were not given up, to have the matter published from the pulpits in the Conference.

On motion $100 was then subscribed from the mission fund to the Wheeling mission. The remainder of the session was devoted to routine business.

Afternoon and evening meetings were held in the various churches and were largely attended. Bishop Brown at three o'clock ordained a number of young men who had served the prescribed time and were admitted to full connection with the Conference. The services on the occasion were of an interesting and impressive character. The Conference will close to-day.

Fatal Leap.

Henry Keys, Steward on the steamer, "Kate Putnam," was drowned in the Monongahela river Saturday evening, at the wharf, near the foot of Wood street. The "Belle Vernon" lay alongside the Kate Putnam, and Keys had gone on board of her. When he wished to return to the other boat, she had swung out some little distance, so as to make the space between too great for a safe jump. Nevertheless, after a little hesitation, Keys made the spring from the boiler deck of the Vernon for that of the Putnam. He failed, and fell, striking his head violently against the "nosing" of the Putnam's guards, rendering him apparently insensible. He fell into the water between the boats, and immediate efforts were made, by a fireman and others, to rescue him. A fireman reached as far as possible over the side to seize the drowning man, but could not reach him, and he was carried under the boat by the current, and has not been recovered. Deceased was about forty years of age, and is represented as having been a thoroughly respectable man. He risided in Allegheny, where he leaves a wife and children.

Ungallant Act.

Margeret J. Evans and Mary Jackson, two colored ladies from Allegheny, visited Pittsburg Friday afternoon. They were not well treated while over here. They were promenading the streets when in an unfortunate moment they crossed the path of Thomas M'Cord. There was considerable of the cord about Thomas, but it does not appear that he had a single chord of gallantry vibrating in his bosom. He was engaged in cleaning a sidewalk in front of his place of business on Wylie steeet when the ladies came along. With the most ungallant spirit, he refused to turn the hose which he was using, and as a consequence the females were splashed with mud and dirty water. They were angry, and after reflection sought revenge before Alderman Neubert by lodging information against Thomas for assault and battery upon which a warrant was issued.

The New Postage Stamps.

The following designs and colors have been adopted for the new series of postage stamps, which the Department are about to issue:

One cent, head of Franklin, ultramarine blue; two cent, head of Jackson, rich Vandyke brown; three cent, head of Washington, maloni green; six cent, head of Lincoln, red; ten cent, head of Clay, dark purple; fifteen cent, head of Webster, rich orange; twenty-four cent, head of Scott, pure purple, thirty cent, head of Hamilton, black; ninety cent, head of Perry, carmine.

The designs are all taken from the best busts known, and will excel anything in the stamp line that has ever appeared. There is some talk of raising the denomination of the ninety cent stamp to one dollar.

Forgot to Pay.

A few days ago James Dickson appeared arrayed in a suit which was the delight of himself and the admiration of his friends. There is another history connected with the suit, which is not so pleasant. It was whispered that James had not paid for the suit out of his own pocket. In fact, it has been directly charged before Alderman Thomas, by Catharine Burn, that James borrowed $20 of her to procure that suit. She, according to her statement, is the victim of a beneyolent but misplaced confidence. James promised, but she says never paid her. "Larceny by bailee" is the charge contained in the legal paper, upon which a warrant for the arrest of James has been issued.

Carpet Manufacturing as a Fine Art.

The recent changes in the styles of carpets have been entire and complete, both in patterns and colorings. There certainly never was so much of grace, elegance and originality, both in designs and colorings, as are displayed in the modern styles of carpets that have just been opened in the new and extensive salesrooms of Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue. In Brussels carpets, the old styles of unnatural and distorted flowers, combined with heavy and clumsy scroll work, have been displaced by the smaller, more appropriate, and more graceful patterns in geometrical and fresco designs. A very curious subject for imitation in carpet styles has been found in the green malachite of Russia, with its peculiar veinings and colorings. Other patterns are studded with such gems as emeralds, rubies, sapphires, &c. The enterprising artists and designers must have gone to the four corners of the earth to get materials from which to compose the new designs, which, by their individual peculiarities, become such distinct styles as the Smyrna, the Pompeiian, the Japanese, the Persian, the Turkish, the Egyptian, the Etruscan, the Moorish, and the Arabesque or Arabian. The many who are now expecting to purchase carpets should at once post themselves upon the new styles, for whilst it is a necessity to get new carpets, there is no reason why they should not buy "in the fashion" as out of it, especially as the one costs no more than the other, and it is a remarkable peculiarity of the new patterns and colors of carpets this season (which can seldom be said of fashion changes) that they are more serviceable and suitable for Pittsburgh use than any of the old styles.

Four great inducements are held out at McClintock & Co.'s, 23 Fifth avenue, viz: newest styles, best qualities, largest assortment, and the lowest prices since 1861.

New Goods at 112 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Warranted to give satisfaction as to price and quality.

Guava, Red Currant, Quince, Raspberry and Blackberry Jellies.
Scotch and American Marmalades.
American and English Pickles.
English Sauces.
French and American Mustards.
Boston and Philadelphia Spiced Salmon.
Turkey and French Prunes.
London Layer and Seedless Raisins.
Barbara and Arabian Dates.
Queen, French and Spanish Olives.
Spiced and Pickled Oysters.
Mushroon, Walnut and Tomato Catsups.
Raspberry, Lemon, Pineapple and Blackberry Syrups.
Cherry, Raspberry and Strawberry Preserves.
Unsurpassed White Clover Honey.
India Currie, Powder and French Capers.
French Peas and Stuffed Mangoes.
Stuffed Peppers, and French Mushrooms.
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.
Gelatine, Farina and assorted Extracts.
French Fruits and Virgin Oil of Aix.
Hubbell's Prepared Wheat and Pickled Limes.
Bakers Chocolate, Broma, and Bordens Extract of Beef.
Desiccated Cocoa Nut and Whitmans Chocolates.
Orders Solicited GEO. BEAVEN.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Elise Holt, the "burlesque queen," as she is styled on the bills, closed her engagement at the Opera House Saturday. She played to good houses every evening, and as an actress compares favorably with any other in her line of business. As to the character of the entertainments given by her, we have only to say that they furnish a much better mark for the would-be moral critic than those given by the "blondes," who were here with fault finding. This evening Mr. Chanfrau, the excellent comedian, will commence an engagement of six nights. He will appear in his specialty of "Sam." Of course he will draw crowded houses, he always does.

EXTRA LECTURE.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music, Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, subject—"Our Young Girls." The course having been completed season tickets will not be good for this lecture. Tickets of admission can be procured of Kay & Co., Wood street, and at the Methodist Book concern, Smithfield street, at fifty cents each. Mrs. Stanton is one of the leading women of the day and perhaps the most forcible and entertaining lady on the lecture platform in this or any other country. The house should be crowded.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Saturday, April 16, 1870:

Clarissa Herron to Nathaniel Greene, Oct. 30, 1869; lot 80 by 150 ft., in 13th ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,200
John G. Headley to John W. Simpson, March 9, 1870; lot on corner of Ridge Ave. and Grant Av., Allegheny City.....$26,000
Sheriff P. Imbrie to R. H. Crouch, march 24, 1870; lot 25 by 106 ft. on Chestnut st., boro' of Sharpsburgh.....$500
Chas. Strain to John Atwell, Aug. 19 1869, lot 20 by 100 ft., on Rebecca st., Allegheny city.....$350
D. S. Williams to Henry Fisher, July 1, 1869, lot 20 by 127 ft. on Taylor st., Pittsburgh.....$600
A. H. Burns to Henry Leech, April 1, 1870, 2 acres and 39 perches of land in Findley tp.....$430
Andrew Burns to Margaret Jackson, April 8, 1870; lot 13 by 60 ft., on Center avenue, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
Chas. Pursell to John H. Irwin, March 30, 1870; lot 19 by 70 ft. on Schiller st., Allegheny city.....$4,000
John Payne to Sarah J. Stewart, Jan. 26, 1870; tract of land in Jefferson tp.....$5,500

Larceny.

Andrew Marcus and Charles Meyer boarded at a house in East Birmingham and, it appears, occupied the same room. Andrew was the owner of a trunk in which he had forty dollars in greenbacks. Charles, ascertaining this fact, was impressed with a strong desire to transfer the "filthy lucre" from the trunk of the rightful owner to his own pocket, and during the absence of his room mate, on the night of the 11th instant, he went through the trunk, took the forty dollars, and then left for parts unknown. Marcus, on ascertaining that his money had been stolen, made information before Justice Heisel, charging Meyer with the larceny. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Another Burglary.

Saturday night, or Sunday morning, a house in the Diamond, occupied by Mr. Toomy as a saloon, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in obtaining about fifty dollars in cash, several bottles of liquor, and other articles of value. The burglars effected an entrance to the building through the front cellar door, the door on which they broke, and from the cellar passed up the stairs of the bar room. Not being satisfied with what they found there, they repaired to the apartment in which the proprietor slept and took his pocket book, containing fifty dollars from his pants pockets. There is of course no clue to the perpetrators.

A Habeas Corpus Case.

A partial hearing was had on Saturday in a habeas corpus case before Judge Collier of the Common Pleas Court, in which William H. Cooper was petitioner and Mr. and Mrs. Kannedy, of Ohio township, respondents. It appears that Cooper and his wife, who was a daughter of the respondents, separated some years since, the wife taking their only child, a little girl now seven years of age. The child has remained with its grand parents until the present time, and it is to obtain possession of it that Cooper instituted proceedings. The case was not concluded on account of the absence of witnesses.

Last week of the Man Fish, at Burnell's Museum.

Invisible Lady at Burnell's Museum, the greatest wonder of the age.

Hamlet no doubt saw his father's ghost, but who has seen the Invisible Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield.

Every sensible man who enjoys health and prosperity drinks Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

Hamlet no doubt saw his father's ghost, but who has seen the Invisible Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Invisible Lady at Burnell's Museum, the greatest wonder of the age.

A Handsome Establishment.

During a late trip to Philadelphia we visited the new marble building recently erected and now occupied by the well known jewellers, Messrs. Bailey & Co. This establishment, for magnificence of finish and size, probably rivals any similar structure in the United States. The building, several stories in height, has an entire front of the purest white marble. The interior, especially the sales room, beggars all description. Messrs. Bailey & Co. have customers in all parts of the country, and their rapidly increasing business rendered it absolutely necessary for the construction of this vast edifice, accomplished only through the outlay of several hundred thousand dollars.

It will be noticed by a card in another column Messrs Bailey & Co. advertise their watches, which they have always made a specialty. This firm, with one exception, are sole agents in the United States for the sale of watches manufactured by Patek, Philipe & Co., Geneva. These are the most accurate timekeepers in the world. They also sell watches of all the leading makers of Europe and America. Their stock of jewelry, silver ware, etc., is probably not only the largest but embraces the latest designs and novelties.

Invisible Lady at Burnell's Museum, the greatest wonder of the age.

Hamlet no doubt saw his father's ghost, but who has seen the Invisible Lady at Burnell's Museum.

For looking glasses and picture frames, go to Loughridge's 171 Smithfield street.

Last week of the Man Fish, at Burnell's Museum.

Capsized.

An amateur "sculler," while exercising on the Monongahela river, met with a mishap just below the suspension bridge. He was pulling leisurely up the river and on reaching the point named made some awkward movement which capsized the boat and turned him into the water, where he floundered, kicked and hallowed for several minutes, and would probably have drowned had not a boy gone to his assistance with a skiff. He climbed into the skiff with the assistance of the boy, and was brought to the wharf shivering and half drowned. He will be more careful next time.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

Last week of the Man Fish, at Burnell's Museum.

Scrubbing brushes; the best sold; warranted to wear at Jas. Loughridge.

French Husbands and Women's Rights.

Several gentlemen in Paris, whose wives participated in the meetings emphatically advocating the emancipation of women, played their spouses the following little trick:

A lawyer, whom they engaged for this purpose, called at their houses in their absence, and